Thomas Pinckney

Hunger,

MILITARY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

ATLAS

OF THE

UNITED STATES;

INCLUDING

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS & FLORIDA:

COMPREHENDING

1. Map and Description of the Seat of War in North America, including the British Possessions, accompanied with small maps of the Straits of Niagara, of the East End of Lake Ontario, and a Map and Plan of Montreal.
2. Map and Description of the Southern Section of the United States, including Florida, &c.
3. Map of the American Coast, from Lynhaven Bay to Narraganset Bay.
4. Map of Detroit River and Adjacent Country.
5. Map of Quebec and Adjacent Country; with the Official Documents relative to the operations of the British Army in reducing the Canadas.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A LIST OF THE MILITARY DISTRICTS,

A REGISTER OF THE ARMY,

AND

A LIST OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN MELISH.

PHILADELPHIA,

PRINTED BY G. PALMER.

November, 1813.

MILITARY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS.

THE publisher having now completed a series of Maps and Descriptions, with a view of illustrating the operations of the war, and collected the whole into " A Military and Topographical Atlas," it may be proper to give a short account of the respective maps, and of the circumstances under which they were brought forward.

The first map in the list is *the Seat of War in North America.* Previous to the declaration of war, the author had travelled extensively in the north and west parts of the United States, collecting authentic information regarding the present state of the country, and had moved to Philadelphia to put his travels to press. Knowing how unsatisfactory topographical and statistical information is without good maps, particular attention was paid to select the best and most authentic maps in the country, from which to construct those for the travels. While engaged in drawing them, a much valued friend suggested the propriety of drawing a general map of the seat of war, and proffered the use of a very ample set of excellent maps in his possession. Of these, the author gladly availed himself; the map was produced, and immediately received the stamp of public approbation. It sold so rapidly, that the first plate was soon worn out, and a new one has since been brought forward, enlarged and much improved. This new map extends from Washington city *south*, to James's Bay *north*, and from the entrances to the gulph of St. Lawrence *east*, to the middle of Lake Superior *west;* presenting a general and comprehensive view of the seat of war, not only in the interior, but on the sea-board.

The description that accompanies it, has been equally well received with the map; the present being the fourth edition. It is also

where it was not deemed possible that they could ever form part of a military atlas for the use of the inhabitants of the United States.

That the atlas might be as useful as possible, particularly to those who are engaged, or have connections engaged in the war, it has been judged expedient to add *a list of the military districts of the United States*, extracted from the military laws; *a register of the army*, from the official copy issued at the adjutant and general inspector's office, Washington; and *a list of the navy of the United States*, extracted from Niles's Weekly Register, a work conducted with much ability and industry, and of which the publisher gladly embraces this opportunity to make honourable mention.

The great aim of the publisher, upon the whole, has been to present a popular and interesting view of the United States in her present belligerent attitude; to show her relative situation to the powers against which she has to contend; and, in general, to endeavour to make the inhabitants of the United States better acquainted with their extensive and most delightful country.

Philadelphia, November, 1813.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

SEAT OF WAR

IN

NORTH AMERICA.

IN the former editions of this *Description*, the British possessions formed the most prominent part, in consequence of the great interest they excited, and their great importance in relation to the United States. The interest is not lessened, while the importance has become more prominent by the events of the war. But this being a description, with the professed design of illustrating the *Map of the Seat of War*, it has been judged expedient to alter the plan, by giving a general view of the principal places along the lines, *on both sides*, in the first instance, concluding with a general view of the British possessions. In preparing the materials, recourse has been had to the best authorities; and several points having excited a great degree of interest, octavo maps, on an enlarged scale, have been inserted, of the *Straits of Niagara*, *East End of Lake Ontario*, and *Montreal*. These, with a general *Map of the Seat of War*, render the view very complete. There are, however, two points *uncommonly interesting*, which seemed to demand more than ordinary attention, and the author is happy that he has it in his power, at a small expense, to gratify public curiosity, almost to a wish. *The straits of Detroit* is that point from which, of all others, the British could most annoy the United States. Accordingly, both govern-

Second Edition with Additions & Improvements

Entered as the Act directs and PUBLISHED by JOHN MELISH Philadelphia

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ments bent great attention to it at the commencement of the war. The capitulation of general Hull, the fall of Detroit, and the circumstances arising out of it, are well known. The moment the British obtained possession of the country, they made an accurate map of Detroit river, on a scale of a mile to the inch. That map fell into the hands of the author, and has been published—price one dollar. *The city of Quebec* is exceedingly important, being, in fact, the key to the British power in Canada. The reduction of it under general Wolfe, has always been considered one of the brighest jewels in the British crown. The plan of attack, and manner of execution, reflect the highest credit on the brave men who conducted it; and the name of Wolfe, the commander in chief, who fell in the arms of victory, has been immortalized, and his renown handed down to posterity. This event is a theme on which British military officers dwell with peculiar pleasure; and those of them who visit Quebec, never fail to obtain accurate information of the operations of the British army in reducing it. In the year 1808, captain Glegg, a very meritorious officer of the 49th regiment, drew a splendid plan of the city, with the basin and adjacent country, showing the principal encampments and works of the British army during the siege. This map, with the "official documents relative to the operations of the British army," also fell into the hands of the author, and is published. The map, beautifully engraved, and including a perspective view of the city from point Levi, is sold for one dollar; and the Official Documents, including Descriptions of Quebec and Montreal, and a plan of the latter city is 25 cents.

Before proceeding with the description, it may be proper to state, that, in consequence of the rapid sale of the *Map of the Seat of War*, the author was induced for a considerable time to bend his sole attention to the study of the geography of the country, as it related to the war. The events of the war were carefully noted; a progressive map was kept, and every place that appeared to merit notice was inserted on the plate. This tended to give the map rather an awkward appearance, as the new and old work could not be happily arranged; but the map, nevertheless, supported its character, and the demand still continuing, afforded the author an opportunity to bring

forward an elegant new plate, projected a degree farther north, the rivers, &c. in the interior of Canada being filled up, and every place of consequence, as bearing upon the war, inserted. The expense and trouble of bringing forward this second plate were great, but the price was not raised; and the author has the proud satisfaction to know that his labour has been highly esteemed, as it has been generously rewarded.

Commencing at the north-western extremity, the first object that merits notice is *Lake Superior*. This is esteemed the largest body of fresh water in the world, being 400 miles long, and 1520 miles in circumference. Situated between the 46th and 49th degrees of north latitude, the winters are long and severe; but from its commanding situation for the prosection of the fur-trade, very considerable settlements have been made upon it, principally by the fur-merchants of Montreal. The lake is well stored with fish, particularly trout, white-fish, and sturgeon. The water is so transparent, that the rocks and fishes can be seen at an almost incredible depth. From the great magnitude of this lake, the swell upon it in a storm is similar to that of the ocean, and storms being frequent, the navigation is sometimes dangerous; but the north shore contains a great variety of harbours, which afford shelter to the vessels in time of danger, and travellers keep near it on that account; for it is otherwise uninviting, being composed of barren rocks. Lake Superior receives the waters of near 40 rivers, some of them of considerable magnitude, and this vast collection it discharges into Lake Huron, through the *straits of St. Mary*. In this strait, nine miles from Lake Superior, are the *falls*, or *rapids of St. Mary*, being a violent current of the waters, interrupted in their descent by a number of large rocks. These rapids extend three miles, and at their foot is situated the *factory* of the Montreal company, consisting of a store-house, a saw-mill, and batteaux-yard. Here there is a good canal, with a lock at its lower entrance, and a causeway for dragging up boats and canoes. The vessels of Lake Superior approach close to the head of the canal, where there is a wharf, and those of Lake Huron go close to the lower end of the cascades: the merchandize is carried between them by the canal, and by a good road made by the Montreal company.

Lake Huron is, after Lake Superior, the largest in the world; being about 250 miles long, and in circumference 1100. The northern part of the lake is studded with numerous islands, and the navigation through it is very good. There are a number of bays in this lake, the most remarkable of which is Thunder Bay, so called from the frequent storms of thunder and lightning in its vicinity. Travellers, in passing this part of the lake, hardly ever escape encountering them. A small round cloud first appears, enlarging as it approaches, and spreading a gloom over a considerable extent. From this cloud the lightnings flash in all directions, while the thunder roars with more tremendous peals than in any other part of America.

Michilimackinac is a small island situated in the entrance of the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan. The strait is here about seven miles wide, and the island is seven miles in circumference. *Fort Michilimackinac* is the most northern military post in the United States. The ground on which it stands is about 150 feet above the level of the lake, and 100 yards from the shore. The fort is neatly built, and exhibits a beautiful appearance from the water. The village is on the shore, on the right side of the fort, and consists of about 30 houses. The harbour is deep and safe. This important fort was reduced about the time of Hull's capitulation; but the glorious victories of Perry on Lake Erie, and Harrison over general Proctor, paves the way for the re-occupation of this post, and the reduction of all the British military posts above it.

Michilimackinac has been for several years the emporium of trade for the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, Kaskaskias, and the Mississippi; which, until within a few years, was carried on altogether by merchants of Montreal, in Lower Canada, who conducted this trade by means of factors, who here met the most considerable Indian traders from the westward and southward, in the spring of every year; and here they bartered their several commodities, the manufactures of Europe for the peltries of the uncivilized regions. The fair lasted about two months, and the parties separated usually about July, returning, the traders to the Indian tribes, and the factors with their cargoes to Montreal.

Lake Michigan extends from the straits of Michilimackinac to 41° 45′ north latitude, being nearly 300 miles, and at the broadest part about 75 miles wide; its circumference is nearly 1000 miles. On the north-west there is a large bay, called *Green Bay*, in which is the outlet of the Fox river, through which there is a passage to within three miles of the Ouisconsin, and the navigation is thence continued to the Mississippi. Near the foot of the lake is *Chicago*, or *Fort Dearborn*, lately the scene of an Indian massacre. The river Pleine, a head branch of the Illinois, approaches to within a few miles of this fort; and Tippecanoe river, a branch of the Wabash, heads south of it 70 or 80 miles. Through both there is navigation to the Mississippi.

Michigan Territory is situated between Lakes Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair (see the Map). It is a fine country, containing about 34,000 square miles of territory, and capable of supporting a vast population. By the last census, the population amounted to 4,762, of whom nearly one half were in Detroit district, 770 being in the town of Detroit. The probability is, that they have since decreased. A considerable part of the land of this territory still belongs to the Indians.

In 1807, they ceded to the United States the district contiguous to Detroit within the following boundaries:—from Fort Defiance along the dividing ridge between the waters falling into Lakes Huron and Erie, and those into Lake Michigan, to the straits of Michilimackinac; thence along Lake Huron, St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, Lake Erie, and the Miami of the Lakes, to Fort Defiance.

The outlet of Lake Huron is called *Huron River*, a channel about 25 miles long, with fertile pleasant banks on each side. Passing the 43d degree of north latitude, it widens out into an elegant sheet of water, called *Lake St. Clair*. The ship channel is near the north-west side, passing between three small islands and the main land. The navigation is very good, except in the passage between the westernmost island and the main, where vessels have frequently to unload; but it can be conveniently done. The *Thames*, or *la Trench* river, which discharges its waters into this lake, is a

fine navigable stream, its banks varied by natural meadows, and tracts of wood land; and along which there are many rich settlements. *London* is situated on this river about 60 or 70 miles from the lake; half way between it and the lake are the *Moravian Villages*, rendered memorable by the victory of Harrison's army over the combined British and savages under general Proctor. The British projected a town called *Chatham*, on a branch of this river, 15 miles from its outlet, as a depot for ship-building; but the chance is, that all British projections in that quarter are now for ever at an end.

Detroit river is the strait between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie. It is about 24 miles long, and generally from half a mile to three quarters wide, except at the lower extremity, where it stretches out to the breadth of three miles, having a pretty important island called *Gros*, towards the west side. The ship channel is between it and the Canada side, and is commanded by Fort Malden. There is a considerable number of other islands, the chief of which are Peach, Hog, Turkey, and Isle Bois Blanc; the last situated exactly opposite Malden, distant only about 500 yards. The navigation through this river is excellent, and the banks are very fertile.

On the west side of the river, six miles from Lake St. Clair, stands Detroit, the capital of Michigan Territory. Before the disaster occasioned by Hull's capitulation, Detroit was in a flourishing situation. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1805; but this, like fires in most other cities, had ultimately a beneficial effect. The streets were widened and improved, and the houses were built in a more substantial manner. The chief trade of Detroit consisted in the barter of coarse European goods with the Indians for furs, deerskins, tallow, &c. The fortifications are situated on the west side of the town, and were put into a state of repair by general Hull, and spacious barracks were erected. By the surrender of this post, a frontier of great extent was exposed to the brutality of the Indians; but the late brilliant victories of Perry on Lake Erie, and Harrison on the Thames, has changed the scene; and we may now look for comfort and civilization, where brutality and every species of cruelty heretofore had their dwelling. In the third edition of this small tract, published in June last, these victories were glanced at as

probable events in these words: "Indeed if the American arms be successful in obtaining possession of the parts contiguous to the straits of Niagara (Fort George, &c.); and the army under general Harrison be successful in the north-west, the probability is, that the British forces, and their Indian allies on the upper lakes will be obliged to capitulate." Five months have brought about this event in a manner much more complete than the most sanguine imagination could have anticipated, and wrought a revolution in favour of the peace and internal tranquillity of the western portion of the union, that will be attended by consequences of the most beneficial tendency to the human race.

Sandwich is situated a little below Detroit, on the east side of Detroit river, and consists of a considerable number of dwelling houses, a jail, and court-house. The land in the vicinity is excellent; and lots having been distributed gratis to the first settlers, it soon became a flourishing place. The improvements are now extensive, and executed with considerable taste; and the whole district promises to become very important.

Malden, or *Amherstburg* is situated on the east branch of Detroit river, 13 miles below Sandwich, and contains about 100 houses. It carried on a considerable trade, principally in furs, with the Indian tribes; and was the great theatre for the transaction of Indian affairs generally. Now that it is abandoned by the British forces, we may expect that it will become the seat of civilization and honest industry. The situation is elegant, and the country fertile. There is excellent anchorage opposite the town, and the shore is convenient for the erection of wharves, and for other naval and commercial purposes.

Brownstown is a small settlement nearly opposite to Malden, and 18 miles from Detroit.

Frenchtown is a thriving village on Raisin river, 24 miles south-west of Brownstown.

Miami river and fort are situated 38 miles south-west of Frenchtown. There are fine prairies on the river, with very high grass, extending a mile on each side. The country is uncommonly fertile, and the water is pure and beautiful. The Indian claim to the lands on the east side is not yet extinguished: when it is, it is pre-

sumed this will become one of the most extensive settlements in the United States.

Fort Meigs is situated at the foot of the rapids of the Miami river, where the United States have five reservations of six square miles each. The spot was heretofore called Miami Old Fort, but a new and substantial fort has been recently erected, and it is named Fort Meigs, in honour of the present governor of the state of Ohio. The fort contains about nine acres of ground, laid off nearly in the form of an octagon. At each corner is a strong well-constructed block-house, with cannon planted in a way to rake each line, and command every elevated point near the fort. Between each of these houses strong picketings, of 15 feet in height, are placed at proper depth in the ground. Against these picketings a breast-work of clay is thrown up on the outside, several feet in height; and they are also well fortified in the inside, in the same way. Several long batteries have been erected, and an ample supply of cannon has been provided for the defence of the place; military stores and provisions has been provided in sufficient quantity for a siege, and every thing promises fair in behalf of the army at present stationed in that quarter.

Such was its situation in June last. It was besieged; the besiegers were repulsed, and have since been expelled from that part of the country.

About half way between Fort Meigs and Sandusky bay, is the *Carrying* or *Portage River*, near which is *Put-in Bay*, rendered memorable by the glorious victory of Perry's squadron over the British; an event which not only reflects the highest lustre on the brave men engaged, and on the arms of the United States; but which paved the way for the victory of Harrison's army; and it is hoped for a long term of peace and prosperity to the western world.

Sandusky Bay, 30 miles from Fort Meigs, is the best harbour on Lake Erie, but the entrance is somewhat difficult. Sandusky river is navigable only a few miles into the interior of the country. The land on both river and bay is excellent, and the country is settling up rapidly. *Lower Sandusky* is rendered memorable by the gallant achievement of the little band commanded by major Croghan.

VIEW of the COUNTRY
round the
FALLS of NIAGARA
LAKE ONTARIO
F. Niagara
Newark
F. George
Queenstown
Lewistown
Bloody Run
Whirlpool
Grand Niagara
NIAGARA FALLS
170 f.
Navy Is.
Chippaway Cr.
Chippaway
Grand Island
Tonnewanta Cr.
Ellicotts Cr.
Settlements all along this Bank
Scale of Miles
1 2 3 4 5
Black Rock
Buffalo
Fort Erie
Ferry
Rich
UPPER CANADA
UNITED STATES
LAKE ERIE
Drawn by J. Melish.
J. Vallance F.S.A. Sculp.

Lake Erie is about 260 miles long, and at the broadest part about 70 miles wide, its circumference being upwards of 700 miles. It is the shallowest of all the great lakes, and the navigation is often dangerous, particularly about the middle, where there are no good harbours to run into, and the bottom being generally limestone rock, does not afford good anchorage. The best navigation is towards the west end, where there are a number of islands, which afford shelter for the vessels. The most important islands are *Bass Islands*, *Three Sisters*, *Au Plait*, Cedar Island, and Cunningham's Island. The greatest depth of the lake is about 50 fathoms.

Cleveland is situated on the south side of the lake, at the outlet of Cayahoga River, 76 miles from Sandusky Bay. It is a small place, consisting of a few houses only, but it derives considerable importance at present, as a point from whence intelligence is received concerning the operations of the armies; and in future it will no doubt be important, being contiguous to one of the best portages between the great lakes and the Ohio.

Erie is situated on the south bank of the lake, 100 miles east from Cleveland, and 115 north from Pittsburg. A small peninsula runs into the lake opposite the town, and forms a natural harbour, which is somewhat difficult of entrance by reason of a sand bar. Great improvements have, however, been lately made upon it, and it is celebrated as being the place where the flotilla was fitted out that first conquered a British fleet. The town is regularly laid out, in a beautiful and healthy situation. By the last census it contained 395 inhabitants; but the place having derived much importance from the war, it has no doubt encreased very much since that time. A turnpike road, 14 miles long, has lately been made to Waterford, from whence there is water communication to Pittsburg.

Buffalo is handsomely situated at the east end of Lake Erie, where it commands a beautiful view of the lake, of Upper Canada, and Fort Erie, and a great distance to the southward, which is terminated by an elevated, lofty country. The scite of the town extends quite to the lake shore, but it is principally built on an eminence of about 30 feet, at a little distance; and to the south, along Buffalo creek, are handsome bottom lots, which are at present

a little marshy, but will, when drained, be most valuable appendages to this very beautiful place.

Buffalo was laid out for a town about six years ago, and is regularly disposed in streets and lots. The lots are from 60 to 100 feet deep, and sell for from 25 to 50 dollars; and there are out-lots of 5 and 10 acres, worth at present from 10 to 25 dollars per acre. The population was by last census 365; it is now computed at 500, and is rapidly increasing.

The buildings are mostly of wood, painted white; but there is a good number of brick houses, and some few of stone. There are 4 taverns, 8 stores, 2 schools; and a weekly newspaper has been recently published. The town is as yet too new for the introduction of any manufactures, except those of the domestic kind. The greater part of the people are farmers and mechanics.

The settlers here are mostly from the New England states, but the town being in the great thoroughfare to the western country, there is a general mixture. A considerable trade is constantly kept up by the influx and reflux of strangers, and such articles as are necessary for their accommodation are dear. House-rent is from 2 to 20 dollars per week, wood is 1 dollar per cord, flour 7 dollars per barrel, pork 6 dollars per cwt. Fish are very plenty and cheap. Boarding is about 3 dollars per week.

The situation is quite healthy, and the seasons are much more mild than might be expected in that northern latitude.

Black Rock is situated on the right bank of the Niagara river, two miles and a half from Buffalo. It is a considerable settlement, and many good stone houses have recently been built. The river is here about a mile broad, and is seen issuing from the lake as clear as crystal. Before the war a ferry-boat plyed across the river, and there was a great intercourse with the British settlements on the opposite side. There is a small island a little above Black Rock, below which is pretty good anchorage for shipping, but it is rather an inconvenient station, on account of the rapidity of the current. It is proposed to build a pier in the lake, at the outlet of Buffalo creek, which, if accomplished, will form a good harbour at that place.

Fort Erie is beautifully situated on the north bank of Lake Erie, at the east end, nearly opposite to Buffalo, and 2 miles above Black Rock. It is a strong stockade fort, containing a block-house and barracks for the troops that are stationed here.

There is a good harbour immediately below the fort, where vessels of any burthen may lie; and below it the channel narrows into a strait called *Niagara River*. (See Map round the Falls of Niagara.) The water of this river flows out of Lake Erie, with a fine majestic current, as clear as crystal, the breadth being about a mile. About 4 miles below Black Rock it is divided into two streams by Grand Island, a fine piece of ground containing about 16,000 acres. Immediately below it is Navy Island; at the bottom of which the river forms a spacious bay, about 2 miles broad, *Chippaway* being upon the one side, and *Grand Niagara*, sometimes called Manchester, on the other. About a mile below Chippaway the bank recedes as it were from under the river, and the current is encreased to an awful velocity, rendered more tremendous by the vast piles of broken rocks which every where interrupt its progress. This continues for about half a mile, in which it falls upwards of 52 feet, when, arrived at the awful crisis, called the Table Rock, it sinks as it were 176 feet below the surface of the earth. In a deep channel, the work of ages, it continues to run with great velocity, for 9 miles more, during which it falls nearly 150 feet, when it bursts from between the rocks, widens out to its usual breadth of about half a mile, and holds a placid course from between Queenstown and Lewistown to Lake Ontario, a distance of 8 miles.

The river at its outlet is about half a mile broad, and the water perfectly pure. Its course is nearly north, but it makes a bend to the north-west immediately before it falls into the lake. It is 30 feet deep, and runs at the rate of about 3 miles an hour, from which we may calculate the discharge of water to be upwards of 128 millions of gallons per minute; but great as the quantity is, it is only equal to about a 45th part of that discharged by the Mississippi.

Having given a general view of this very interesting river, we may now shortly glance at the principal settlements on its banks.

Chippaway is a small village containing about 30 houses, and is situated on both sides of Chippaway creek, where it empties into Niagara river, 10 miles and a half above Queenstown, and two miles and a half above the falls of Niagara. It has a considerable retail trade, and is a depot for the fur trade of Upper Canada. There are barracks on the banks of the creek at this place, and a company of regular troops has been generally stationed here. There is no regular fortification, but the military station is distinguished by the name of Fort Welland.

Grand Niagara, sometimes called *Manchester*, is a small village on the east bank of the Niagara river, immediately above the falls, and nearly opposite to Chippaway. It was laid out for a town a few years ago, and contains a number of dwelling-houses, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a fulling-mill, a carding and roving machine, and several mills and machinery are projected. The water is brought out of the river above the rapids, and as the source is inexhaustible, and the fall above 50 feet, mills and machinery to a very great extent can be erected here, and this will probably become a very large settlement.

Lewistown is situated eight miles below the falls, on the east bank of the Niagara river, opposite Queenstown. It is laid out on a handsome plan, occupying a mile square, and a considerable piece of ground is appropriated to public purposes. It is subdivided into blocks of three chains, each containing three lots, and they sell at present for from 100 to 300 dollars. It is gradually building up with brick, frame, and stone houses; and it is well supplied with fine water, which renders it very comfortable. Being at the bottom of the portage, on the American side, it is the seat of considerable trade, which is likely to increase. Twenty vessels belong to the lake navigation here, and 2300 bushels of salt were landed at Lewistown in 1811. The quantity of flour, grain, provisions, and peltry that is shipped is considerable; and for every article of produce there is a brisk demand, and a good price. Wheat sells for 1 dollar per bushel, flour 7 dollars per barrel, pork 6 dollars per barrel. The country is improving in the neighbourhood, and land is worth from seven to nine dollars per acre. Merino sheep have been

introduced, and are doing well; and there are considerable domestic manufactures, though none on a large scale.

Queenstown is situated on the banks of the Niagara river, 8 miles above Newark, and contains about 300 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out, and many of the houses are handsome. There are in the town 6 stores, and the merchants carry on a very extensive trade along the river and lakes. It is at the head of ship navigation; and the connection between the lower waters and Lake Erie is continued by a portage between this place and Chippaway, 10 miles distant.

Newark is situated at the outlet of the Niagara river, and extends about a mile along the south bank of Lake Ontario. It was laid out in 1791, on an elegant plan, the streets crossing one another at right angles, so that the town will, when complete, be very commodious, and have a very handsome appearance. It consists at present of about 200 houses, 2 churches, a jail, academy, 6 taverns, and 20 dry-good stores.

A light-house has been erected on the point of land below the town, at the entrance of Niagara river into Lake Ontario.

Fort George is situated on the western bank of the Niagara river, about a mile above Newark. It is constructed of earth and cedar pickets, and the buildings contained in it are executed with much neatness, taste, and accommodation. On the border of the river and beneath the fort, there are several buildings, consisting of store-houses and barracks, one of which is called Navy-hall; and is contiguous to a wharf where vessels load and unload.

This important fort, one of the strongest in Upper Canada, fell before the American arms; and British power is now nearly extinct in that quarter.

Fort Niagara is situated on the east bank of the Niagara river, where it falls into Lake Ontario, nearly opposite to Fort George. It is an old French fort, with antiquated buildings, and an opinion was industriously circulated that it was of no importance, it being presumed that Fort George had the command of it. The event however has turned out otherwise. It not only stood out against an attack from Fort George; but from its commanding situation proved of essential service in the reduction of that fort, and of that part of Upper Canada.

This is one of the most beautiful situations in America. To the north is Lake Ontario, with York, the capital of Upper Canada, handsomely situated near the west end of it; to the north-west is the outlet of the river with the bar and breakers; to the west Newark, handsomely situated on the west side of the river, with the garrison at the upper, and the light-house at the lower end of it. Towards the south the view of the river is very splendid, and is beautifully terminated by the high lands above Queenstown and Lewistown.

Lake Ontario is about 170 miles long, and in the middle between 60 and 70 broad; the circumference being about 450 miles. It is much deeper generally than Lake Erie, the navigation is more safe, and there are more good harbours. It is pretty well settled on all sides, and promises to become the centre of a very thick population.

Proceeding westward from Fort George, the first object that merits notice is *Forty Mile Creek*, so called from being 40 miles from the outlet of Niagara river. A little beyond this is *Burlington Heights*, at the head of *Burlington Bay*.

York, the capital of Upper Canada, is situated about 40 miles east from Burlington heights, being 38 miles by water and near 100 by land from Fort George. It is laid out on a plain projecting a mile and a half in length from the bottom of the harbour along its banks. A long narrow peninsula, called Gibraltar point, forms the harbour, securing it from storms; and renders it one of the safest on the lake. A spot called the Garrison stands on a bank of the mainland opposite the point; and consists of a wooden block-house, and some temporary buildings. This place has advanced rapidly, particularly within the last 10 years. It now consists of about 150 houses, many of which exhibit considerable taste.

A rivulet called the Don runs in the vicinity of the town; and the settlement is watered by several springs. A communication has been opened between this place and *Lake Simcoe* by a military road, called Young-street, on which the lands have been surveyed, and laid out in 200 acre lots, having a front of 400 yards to the street. The lands are represented as being good, and this will probably invite settlers, the situation being favourable in other respects, for there is a water communication from Lake Simcoe to

Lake Huron, by a short route, which will afford great facility in trading with the upper lakes.

The old French fort, called *Torento*, is situated to the westward of the town.

Before the present war, and the disasters which have resulted from it to the British power in Canada, it was in contemplation to remove the seat of government from this to London, on the river Thames, already noticed. London is 107 miles from York, 111 from Niagara, and 102 from Detroit. It is therefore central to the three great lakes Erie, Huron, and Ontario; and is surrounded by a large body of excellent land; so that the situation is very eligible. Smith, the surveyor-general of that province, remarks, that "it communicates with Lake Huron by the northern or main branch of the Thames, and a small portage; and with the Grand river, or Ouse; and with Lake Ontario by the military way called Dundas-street. The fortifications on the heights of Charlotteville, above Turkey Point, and within the North Foreland, protect it from Lake Erie. The work at Chatham protects the approach to it up the Thames, and there are several strong posts which guard it from the eastward; add to this, that *its local situation secures the interest and attachment of that vast* BAND OF INDIANS, *the Chippewa nation.*" It seems to be a very important part of the policy of the British government to associate with savages, and it is to be presumed, of course, that they will endeavour to have the seats of government in their provinces as near to them as possible.

But a blow has been struck at British and savage association, in this quarter, that they little dreamed of, and instead of transferring their power more to the westward, it will be requisite to concentrate their forces so as to preserve it nearer home.

This important post fell before the American forces under general Pike, in which action the gallant general terminated his valuable life. His name is embalmed in the memory of his countrymen, and will live for ever.

Oswego is situated at the outlet of Oswego river, on the south-east side of Lake Ontario, and consists of about 40 dwelling-houses and stores. It was regularly laid out by the state of New York, which reserved a part of the military township of Hannibal for this

purpose. The town has been made a port of entry, and is principally supported by the salt trade.

Fort Oswego is situated on the right bank of the river, directly opposite the town, and is a commanding situation. The British were fully impressed with the advantageous situation of this fort, and accordingly spared neither labour nor expence in keeping it in complete order; but since the surrender to the American government, the works have nearly gone to ruin.

Immediately opposite to the fort, at present included in the town-plat, are the remains of an old French fortification; and about half a mile distant from the town, are likewise to be seen the ruins of some other ancient fortifications, the founders of which are long since lost to the memory of the natives.

The *east end of Lake Ontario* (see the map), has become exceedingly interesting, being the grand point where the great power of the contending parties is concentrated: that of the Americans at Sacket's Harbour; and of the British at Kingston. A great variety of islands are situated in the neighbourhood, all of which have become conspicuous in the progress of the war, particularly *Amherst Island*, *Grenadier Island*, and *Duck Islands*, near the last of which the brave Chauncey succeeded in capturing five of the enemy's vessels. Every point is rendered so conspicuous by the small map annexed, that a description is unnecessary, except of the two great military stations before mentioned.

Sacket's Harbour is situated at the east end of Lake Ontario, about 16 miles from the river St. Lawrence, and consists of a number of large and elegant modern-built houses and out-houses, generally superior to what they are in the old villages. The village was originally laid out in half acre lots, but many of them are subdivided; and such has been the rapidity of the settlement, that these lots now sell for from 250 to 1200 dollars; and one of them, which was given as a present to one of the first settlers, to induce him to go into the wilderness, was lately sold at 1450 dollars.

The harbour is formed by a peninsula of limestone rock, in many places not more than one rod wide, which perfectly shelters a sheet of water containing about 10 acres. The land fronting the harbour is elevated about 30 feet; and on each side of the harbour the banks

EAST END of LAKE ONTARIO.

are of limestone, about 20 or 30 feet perpendicular, which, from the water, resemble the walls of an ancient fortification. From the village there is one of the most variegated, extensive, and beautiful prospects any where to be seen: the lake, distant islands, main land, and outlets of rivers are all beautiful, and the scene is continually enlivened with vessels and boats; while the wharves, warehouses, and stores exhibit an appearance very much resembling a sea-port on the Atlantic.

Sacket's Harbour has for several years been a port of entry, and it is in contemplation to establish a navy-yard, arsenal, and fortification for protecting the trade on the lake. Before the war there was a ferry between this place and Kingston, in Upper Canada, distant 36 miles, with which there was a great intercourse. The trade has been increasing every year since its first settlement. In 1811 there were upwards of 40 vessels on Lake Ontario, and the quantity of wheat, flour, beef, pork, ashes, and lumber, that was annually exported to Montreal by the St. Lawrence river, was very great. This trade has been interrupted by the war; but when affairs are once settled in that quarter, the trade will be resumed, and be greater than ever.

An attack was made on Sacket's Harbour by the British forces, but they were repulsed with loss.

Kingston is situated at the head of St. Lawrence river, opposite Wolf Island, and has a most beautiful view of Lake Ontario to the south and west, and of the river and *Thousand Isles* in front. It was laid out in 1784, and is now a place of considerable size, containing barracks for troops, an hospital, several store-houses, an episcopal church, and about 150 dwelling-houses; and it has a great and increasing trade. It has an excellent harbour, which is the station of the king's shipping of Lake Ontario during the winter. The vessels for navigating the Lake were constructed here, and great quantities of merchandize were yearly transported hence to Niagara, York, &c.

The probability is, that this place will soon fall before the American arms, which will terminate the British power on the great lakes.

That branch of the *St. Lawrence* that flows between Kingston and Montreal, is frequently termed the *Cadaraqui.* Its length is about 200 miles, flowing all the way with a majestic current, the navigation very much interrupted by rapids. The scenery on its banks is variegated and beautiful, and the soil is pretty fertile, which circumstance, together with the great importance of the river, will, notwithstanding the severity of the climate in winter, always secure an extensive population. The river, at its outlet from the lake, is rendered remarkable by the numerous islands in its channel, emphatically termed *the Thousand Islands;* and in its progress it widens out into two considerable lakes; that of *St. Francis* and *St. Lewis.* The boundary line between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada proceeds from near the middle of Lake St. Francis to Dundas-street, thence to the Grand River, along which it runs to Lake Temiskaming, and from thence due north to James's Bay.

Proceeding down the river, the first places that merit notice are *Ogdensburg* in the United States, and *Prescot* in Canada; situated opposite to each other, about 70 miles from Kingston. They acquired some importance from a little skirmishing which took place between them, in an early period of the war.

St. Regis is an Indian settlement, through which the boundary line between the United States and Canada passes. A missionary from Quebec is stationed among the Indians.

MONTREAL

(*See the small map*)

Is situated on the south-east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, in 45° 28′ north latitude; and longitude west from London 73° 20′; being east from Washington 3° 40′. It is 170 miles above Quebec, 800 from the sea, 40 from the nearest land in the United States, 66 from Plattsburg, 200 from Kingston, at the east end of lake Ontario, and about the same distance from Sacket's Harbour. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, ex-

PLAN of MONTREAL, with a MAP of the ISLANDS & adjoining Country

tending from north-east to south-west, and was originally surrounded by a wall to defend it against the Indians; but it was never in a state to resist the attack of a regular army. The fortifications fell to ruin long ago, and, in pursuance of an act of the colonial legislature, they have lately been entirely demolished. This city, like Quebec, is divided into upper and lower, though the difference of level between them does not exceed fifteen feet.

The streets are sufficiently wide, and regularly disposed, crossing one another mostly at right angles, so that the city is airy and agreeable. The houses of the principal inhabitants are neat and commodious; and the store-houses, for merchandize, are spacious and secure; but many of the other houses are badly built, and have a very poor appearance. The principal public buildings are the hotel Dieu, founded in 1644; the general hospital, *Place d'Armes*, the cathedral, a Roman catholic and an English church, a seminary, two convents, government house, and a court of law. Anciently there were a number of gates to the city, distinguished by several names, some of which yet remain, but the walls being away, the gates are now only known by name

The front of the city stands on an eminence of from 10 to 15 feet above the level of the river, which forms a natural and very excellent wharf, the seat of an extensive commerce; and the environs are composed of four streets, viz. Quebec, St. Lawrence, Recolet, and St. Antoine. The city and suburbs contain about 12,000 inhabitants; and the city is in such a state of improvement that it promises to become one of the most important places on the western continent.

Montreal island is 30 miles long, and its greatest breadth between 7 and 8; its circumference being about 70 miles. The land rises gradually from the river, and, at the distance of two miles and a half from the city, forms a mountain, about 700 feet high, from the top of which there is a fine view.

The island is divided into nine parishes, and is the seat of very extensive population. The principal settlements, besides Montreal, are *la Chine*, so called from a project formed to penetrate across the continent to China from this place; St. Joseph, le Saut, St. Laurent, St. Genevieve, and St. Ann.

The Isle of Jesus lies to the north-west of Montreal, from which it is divided by the river des Prairies; so called from being bordered on each side by meadows. This island is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad, and contains several settlements: and to the westward are two smaller islands, named *Bisart*, and *Perrot*. To the north of the isle of Jesus is the river St. John, a branch of the Outawas, or Grand River, a considerable stream, which towards the west is interspersed with such a vast variety of islands, that there appears as much land as water. To the west of this are the *Two Mountains*, and to the south of them the Outawas River extends itself into a large basin, called the lake of the Two Mountains, being about 8 or 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad; and, being divided into two channels by the isle Perrot, it forms a junction with the St. Lawrence in the lake St. Louis.

Lake St. Louis is only an extension of the river St. Lawrence, about 4 miles broad, and stretches to la Chine, where it contracts to the breadth of little more than half a mile, and opposite to la Prairie there are considerable rapids; below which it spreads out into a stream from one to two miles wide, interspersed with a number of islands, among which the river runs with a strong current, and it is pretty deep. It is navigable with merchant vessels to Montreal, but it requires a strong east wind to bring them up, so that the passage is very tedious; but the city, nevertheless, has great mercantile advantages. It enjoys a much more favourable climate than Quebec, the winters being six weeks shorter. The soil around it is rich and fertile, and the markets are abundantly supplied; a considerable portion of the supplies, before the war, were furnished by the United States.

The mode of navigating the St. Lawrence and Outawas upwards, is interesting. The St. Lawrence is navigated by flat-bottomed boats, about forty-nine feet long, and six across, at the broadest part. They generally carry about 9000 lbs. and are conducted by four men and a guide. Each boat is supplied with a mast and sail, a grappling iron, with ropes, and setting poles. When loaded, they take their departure from la Chine, generally eight or ten together, that the crews may aid each other; and the time of performing the voyage to

Kingston and back is about ten or twelve days; the distance being about 200 miles.

From twenty to thirty of these boats are kept in the service of the government, for transporting necessaries to the troops, stores for the engineer department, and *presents of European manufacture* to the Indian tribes.

The navigation of the Outawas, or Grand River, is performed in *bark canoes*, in a direct course to St. Joseph, on lake Huron, and thence to the new establishment called Kamanastigua, on Lake Superior.

The river St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, flows with a majestic current 170 miles; receiving in its progress a considerable number of streams, of which the chief is the Sorrel river, proceeding out of Lake Champlain. As this river, and lake, and the settlements upon them, have considerable reference to the war, we may here take a rapid glance of that part of the subject.

Lake Champlain is a narrow sheet of water, about 100 miles long, situated between the states of New-York and Vermont, having its outlet by the Sorrel river, on the Canada line. The American troops have had several military stations upon it, particularly *Burlington*, *Plattsburg*, and *Champlain*. They have since moved to Chatuaga, and will it is hoped fix their winter quarters in Montreal, distant about 50 miles.

The Sorrel River runs from Lake Champlain due north about 80 miles, and falls into the west end of Lake St. Peter. The British have three considerable military stations on it: *Isle Aux Noix*, *Fort St. John*, and *Fort Chamblee*. At the outlet of the river is a little settlement called *Sorrel*, consisting of about 100 houses. The chief business in it is ship building.

Lake St. Peter is formed by an expansion of the waters of the St. Lawrence, and is about 15 miles broad, and 21 miles long. It is very shallow, many parts of the channel not being more than eleven or twelve feet deep, so that vessels have frequently to lighten to get over.

Three Rivers is situated six miles below Lake St. Peter, and 70 miles above Quebec. It is remarkable as being at the head of tide water, in the St. Lawrence, near 750 miles from the sea. It con-

tains but few inhabitants, but is advantageously situated for the fur-trade, of which it has a large share, particularly that part of it which flows into the St. Lawrence, through the medium of the river St. Maurice. The inhabitants are generally wealthy, and the country round is rich and well cultivated.

QUEBEC*, the capital of the Canadas, and the great strong hold of British power in the western world, is situated on a prominent point of land, between the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, nearly 700 miles from the sea, in north lat. 46° 48′.; long. west, from London, 71° 15′; and east, from Washington, 5° 45′. It is 60 miles distant from the nearest point in the United States, in the district of Maine—170 from Montreal—246 from Plattsburg—and 418 from Albany. The town is divided into upper and lower. The upper town stands on a high limestone rock, of great natural strength, and it is well fortified. The citadel is constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond, 350 feet above the river, and is very strong; and the whole works have, of late years, been much improved.

Quebec, on the north, north-east, and south sides, is so strongly fortified by the nature of the ground, that little has been left for the engineer to do. By the latest accounts it appears, that what was necessary, has been done; and as the great river St. Lawrence, and the river St. Charles, surround the fortifications in these directions, and in some places come very near the bottom of the rocks, no enemy, if a common degree of vigilance be observed, can hope to succeed in that quarter. The least defensible part of Quebec is towards the south-west, where the line of fortifications extends from one side of the peninsula to the other, enclosing the city, and the highest part of cape Diamond. There a cavalier battery has lately been erected, which commands the ground to a considerable distance from the walls: and Martello towers have been projected, to sweep the plains of Abraham, and endeavour to prevent the approach of a military force from that quarter. There is no question, however, but an invading force, if strong enough, could approach so as to make a breach, and a breach once made, a daring general would find no difficulty in entering the city.

* See the map of Quebec and adjacent country, just published.

The heights above Point des Peres, on the opposite side of the river, command the town, and an army of expert engineers could, from that quarter, destroy it. Quebec is a position of great natural strength, but its strong side, as we have seen, is towards the water, while its weak side is towards the United States. Britain having a superior power by sea, could unquestionably defend it against any power from that quarter, but as an army of sufficient strength from the United States could have access to it on the weak side, it is believed that it would not stand before them a single campaign.

The lower town occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory, which has been gained from the cliffs, on one side, by mining, and from the river, on the other, by the construction of wharves; and this is the principal place of commerce.

In consequence of the peculiarity of situation, the streets are generally irregular and uneven; many of them very narrow, and but few of them are paved. The houses are generally built of stone, and are very rough and unsightly, the interior being plain and void of taste. The public buildings are numerous, but the greater part of them are equally void of taste and elegance with the private buildings; though much labour and expense must have been bestowed on the construction. The principal public buildings are the Catholic cathedral church, the Jesuit's college, the seminary, the protestant metropolitan church, the court-house, the hotel Dieu, convent of Ursulines, library, general hospital, &c. The monastery, once a building of considerable importance, was destroyed by fire, in 1796; and the order became extinct.

The population appears, by the most recent accounts, to be about 15,000. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are of French extraction, who are gay and lively; and the inhabitants generally, are represented as being polite and hospitable.

Before the present war Quebec was a great emporium of commerce, and the city was remarkably well supplied with provisions. The country round Quebec is pretty fertile; but the stoppage of the supplies from the United States must have a considerable effect, both on the trade and markets.

The river, opposite the city, is from 900 to 1000 yards broad, and its greatest depth, at high water, is thirty fathoms, the anchorage be-

ing every where safe and good. The flow of the tide is very strong, rising usually to eighteen feet, and at spring-tides to twenty-four. The river, in winter, is frequently frozen over, when the scene becomes very amusing and interesting, affording the country people, on the south side, an opportunity of bringing their produce to market over the ice; and presenting a field for the exercise of the citizens, who are frequently seen driving their horses and carriages on the frozen surface of the river. Below the town the river widens out into a spacious basin, capable of containing a vast quantity of shipping. Immediately below this it is divided by the island of Orleans into two streams, from whence it widens out to 10 or 12 miles, continuing to encrease till it reaches the gulph of St. Lawrence, where it is 170 miles wide, and discharges one of the largest collections of fresh water on the surface of the globe. It is navigable with ships of the largest burden to Quebec, and with merchant vessels to Montreal. The tide flows to Three Rivers, about 70 miles above Quebec.

The view round Quebec is beautiful. To the west are the heights and plains of Abraham, rendered memorable by the battle between the French and English, in 1759. To the north is the river St. Charles, of which the windings present a picturesque appearance. To the south and south-east is the river and high-lands above Point des Peres. To the east is the basin, Point Levi, Isle of Orleans, with the north and south channels. To the north-east are the mountains of Beauport, stretching beyond the river Montmorenci, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorenci rises in the north-east, and passes through a course of considerable extent. On its approach to the St. Lawrence the channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth becomes much contracted, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the east side the bank is about 50 feet high, and nearly perpendicular; the opposite bank being of a singular shape, resembling the ruins of a lofty wall. The river descends between them with a foaming current, broken by huge masses of stone in its bottom. It continues to augment in velocity, and forms several cascades before reaching the great fall; when it is precipitated, in an al-

most perpendicular direction, over a rock 246 feet high, forming one of the most sublime views in the world.

The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The basin is bounded by steep cliffs, composed of grey limestone. An advantageous view of the fall may be obtained from the beach of the St. Lawrence, when it is low water.

The River St. Lawrence, immediately below Quebec, widens out into a spacious bay called the basin, below which, about six miles from the city, it is divided into two streams, each about three miles broad, by the island of Orleans, and at the lower end of the island, distant from Quebec about 30 miles, it is 16 miles broad. It continues to widen gradually as it advances, receiving in its progress several streams, but none very considerable befere it reaches Tadousac, 160 miles from Quebec, when it receives the Seguenai, a large river, from the west. The St. Lawrence is here about 30 miles broad, and continuing gradually to widen, till it reaches the Bald Mounts on the north, and the paps of Matane south, about 300 miles from Quebec; here it is about 40 miles wide. It then suddenly stretc es out to the breadth of 80 miles, and, being divided by the *Island of Anticosti*, it falls into the gulph of St. Lawrence by two channels, each about 45 miles wide, the island of Anticosti in the middle being 30 miles wide, and 130 miles long.

The spacious *gulph of St. Lawrence* extends from the mouth of the river to the sea, between Cape Ray and North Cape, 250 miles, and from the coast of Nova Scotia to the coast of Labrador, 320 miles. The straits of Belleisle proceed from the north-east. To the south and west are many important bays (see the map), and it contains, besides Anticosti, many important islands, the chief of which is St. John's, and the Magdalen islands.

Having now given a description of the most important places along the lakes and the St. Lawrence, from west to east, we shall close the subject by a

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Mr. Pinkerton remarks, that those parts of North America which still belong to Britain are extensive and of considerable importance.

though so thinly peopled, and in such a disadvantageous climate, that they sink into insignificance when compared with the great and flourishing territories of the United States."

The British lay claim to a vast extent of territory, comprehending from the boundary of the United States to the north pole, and across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; but as there are no settlements except those bordering on the St. Lawrence, it is unnecessary to take a view of any other than those near that river, comprehending Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower and Upper Canada. The most important of these are the Canadas, and of these Upper Canada is an object of the greatest importance to the United States, on account of the great extent to which it stretches along the American territory.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Is an island situated on the east side of the gulph of St. Lawrence, between north latitude 46° 50′ and 51° 50′; and between 52° 20′ and 59° 12′ west longitude. It is 347 miles long, and about 300 broad; but both length and breadth are very unequal. It is subject to dreadful storms, and is almost constantly enveloped in fogs, clouds, and darkness; and having a barren soil, the inhabitants are few, and chiefly devoted to the fisheries. The chief towns are St. John's, Placentia, and Bonavista.

CAPE BRETON

Is situated between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; and is divided from the former by a very narrow strait. It is 100 miles long, by about 30 broad. Some valuable beds of coal have been found in it, and the island is well watered with small streams; but the soil is represented as a mere moss, and unfit for cultivation. The climate is cold and foggy. The settlements are very thin, and the inhabitants few in number. The principal towns are Sidney and Louisburgh. The trade consists almost wholly of furs and the produce of the fisheries.

The island of *St. John* is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains some good soil upon the banks of the streams. The chief town is Charlottetown.

NOVA SCOTIA

Is a large peninsula, extending from New Brunswick to the Atlantic, and is about 250 miles long by 110 broad. The country along the coast is rugged and stony, but there are some good spots of land in the interior; and there are valuable mines of coal, limestone, plaster of Paris, and iron ore. The climate is pretty similar to New Brunswick, but being farther south, the winters are more mild, though the vicinity to the banks of Newfoundland causes it to be much exposed to fogs. The province is settled by French, New Englanders, and British people; but except the sea-board, the settlements are very thin, the whole population probably not exceeding 40,000.

Halifax is the capital, and is advantageously situated on the west side of a spacious and commodious harbour, having an easy and safe entrance. It is built on a declivity of a hill, the summit of which is about 320 feet above the level of the sea, and it is laid out into squares, the streets crossing one another at right angles. It contains about 1000 houses and 8000 inhabitants. The country round the town is quite sterile, the land being rocky, and the soil generally unfit for cultivation; but its convenience as a port causes it to be pretty well supplied with provisions. It is occupied by the the British as a naval station, which renders it an object of great importance to the United States.

Liverpool is built on Liverpool bay, and is a commercial settlement of very considerable importance, containing about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are from the United States.

The other principal towns are Annapolis, which has of late carried on a great trade with Eastport in the district of Maine, Onslow, Truro, Windsor, Yarmouth, and Shelburn; which last was remarkable as being the great resort of the tories during the revolutionary war. In 1783 it contained 600 families; but it has of late declined, the greater part of its inhabitants having returned to the United States.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Extends from Nova Scotia to Lower Canada, and from the gulph of St. Lawrence to the district of Maine, being about 200 miles long

and 120 broad. This province being united with Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and St. John's, in one military command, subject to the governor of Lower Canada, it excites no great attention either in a civil or military point of view. The soil and climate are somewhat assimilated to those of the district of Maine contiguous to it. There are a number of very entensive rivers in the interior, of which St. John's is the chief; and the soil is represented as being fertile, producing grain and grass in plenty. The inhabitants probably amount to about 45,000. St. Andrew's and St. John's are the only towns worth notice.

LOWER CANADA

Is situated upon both sides of the St. Lawrence river, and extends from N. lat. 45° to 52°; and from W. long. 61° to 74° 30′. Its greatest length from east to west is about 870 miles, and breadth from north to south about 486. Seventy miles of this province border on New York, 90 on Vermont, 33 on New Hampshire, and 245 on the District of Maine.

The face of the country is rather hilly, and in some places mountainous; but it contains a great deal of good soil, producing grain, and grass in abundance; and a little tobacco is raised for private use. The settlements are mostly confined to the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of the interior of the country is covered with forests; but, except in the meadows, the trees are generally of small growth.

The climate is very severe, and the heat and cold go to great extremes. The thermometer rises sometimes in summer to 98°, and in winter the mercury freezes. The winter sets in early in November, and continues till April, during which the ground is entirely covered with snow, often from 4 to 6 feet deep. In January and February the frost is so intense, that there is danger of being frost-bitten, and to guard against it the inhabitants cover the whole body with furs, except the eyes and nose.

The population is computed at about 150,000: and they carry on a very considerable commerce, which chiefly centres in the two great Canadian towns, Quebec and Montreal.

A very considerable portion of the trade of this province, is derived from Upper Canada and the northern parts of the United States; and the exports, consisting chiefly of grain, flour, provisions, potash, timber, naval stores, furs, &c. have of late been very great. The imports are chiefly British goods, with which, before the war, the inhabitants contrived to supply a considerable part of the United States, *by smuggling*.

The state of society admits of much improvement. Mr. Pinkerton says "the French women in Canada can generally read and write, and are thus superior to the men; but both are sunk in ignorance and superstition; and the English language is confined to the few British settlers."

UPPER CANADA

Extends from Lower Canada to Lake Winnipeg, in long. 97°, and comprehends an immense and vast extent of territory, of which that portion stretching between the great Lakes, and along the banks of the St. Lawrence, is the best; and, taken as a whole, it is superior to any other part of the British possessions in North America.

The settlements are chiefly confined to the banks of the rivers and lakes, and present a most extensive, and in some places a thickly settled frontier to the United States. About 300 miles of this province border on the rivers and lakes opposite the Michigan territory; 150 on Lake Erie opposite the state of Ohio; 45 opposite the state of Pennsylvania; and 380 on the state of New York.

The inhabitants are composed of French, English, and Scottish, and a great many have emigrated from the United States within these last 20 years, principally of Dutch and German extraction. The whole inhabitants may be estimated at 80,000; and as the district along the lakes enjoys a pretty mild climate and good soil, they are likely to increase.

That part of the province which stretches between the lakes, lying between the 42d and 45th degree of north latitude, is by far the most valuable, and enjoys a comparatively temperate climate, the winters being generally more mild than at Philadelphia. The banks of Lake Erie and of the Niagara river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are beautiful, and will in all probability become a

thickly-settled country, to which, and to the adjoining states, the inhabitants of the lower provinces will be chiefly indebted for their trade.

Agriculture is pretty well understood, and the produce is abundant. A good deal of domestic manufacture is carried on, and there are some carding machines, and a few coarse woollens are made; but they are not encouraged, the genius of the government being directed to secure as many importations as posssible from England.

The French, and it may be added the Dutch, settled here, are very ignorant, and set little value upon education. Intelligence is chiefly confined to the British merchants, and settlers from the United States. There are a number of schools, but they are not adapted to the *mass* of the people, nor does the genius of the leading men seem directed to the laudable object of the general dissemination of information. There is a considerable desire to monopolize knowledge, as well as riches and power, and the aristocracy being backed by the military, have more power here probably than in England. The laws *appear* fair and equal, but there is a great deal of underhand management and intrigue, and neither independence of sentiment, nor freedom of speech or of the press, are encouraged, indeed they are hardly tolerated ; while many of the military officers are haughty and overbearing in the highest degree.

The great leading feature in the geography of the British possessions is the gulph and river St. Lawrence, connected with the great lakes, and the navigable rivers that flow into them. They admit of the greatest inland navigation in the world, and this to a maritime and commercial nation, like Britain, is of such importance, that we cease to wonder at the high value she sets on her North American possessions. From the view that has been exhibited, it will be perceived, that the gulph and river St. Lawrence is navigable with ships of the largest size to Quebec, nearly 700 miles from the sea. Merchant vessels ascend to Montreal, 170 miles above Quebec. Batteaux of large size ascend to Kingston, about 200 miles above Montreal. Lake Ontario is navigable with ships of large burden, 170 miles, to the mouth of Niagara river, and that river is navigable eight miles to Queenstown. Here there is an overland carriage to

Chippaway, distant ten miles, from whence the river is navigable in large boats, 22 miles, to Fort Erie. Lake Erie is navigable with ships of large burden to Malden, 250 miles, and the navigation is continued through Detroit river, 24 miles; through Lake St. Clair 40; through Huron river 40; and through Lake Huron to the rapids of St. Mary, 250 miles. There is a portage by a canal of three miles at these rapids; and then Lake Superior is navigable to the grand portage leading to Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles, and to its west end, 150 miles more. The whole of this extended navigation is therefore 2337 miles; and it is all navigable with *ships* except 213 miles, of which only 10 requires the use of land carriage.

Besides the direct navigation to the head of Lake Superior, there are various minor branches, some of them of great extent and importance; and there are many portages to the head waters of the western rivers. The Utawas or Grand river connects Montreal, by an inland passage, with the upper lakes, and with James's bay; and from the last, there is a continued chain of water communication to the Arctic ocean. The grand portage connects Lake Superior with the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and the interior of the country, to a great extent; and from the head of Lake Superior, there is a short portage to the head waters of the Mississippi.

A most important part of the trade of these distant countries is in furs, which has proved a source of wealth to the Canadian merchants, and occasioned a great consumption of British manufactured goods.

The trade of Canada, by a late account, stood as follows:

Furs and skins - - - -	£. 150,000
Wheat flour, biscuit, and grain - -	136,500
Lumber - - - -	556,500
Pot and pearl ashes - - -	223,000
Beef and pork - - - - -	30,000
Sundries - - - - -	16,000
	£. 1,112,000

being nearly five millions of dollars.

The imports were about a million sterling, or 4,500,000 dollars.

This, however, did not comprehend all the commerce. A very extensive smuggling trade has been carried on along the frontiers, and the regular trade was annually increasing before the war. It is

believed, that at the declaration of war, the trade of Canada was nearly double the amount stated.

Independent of this commerce, Canada is of much importance to Britain as a naval and military station; and of peculiar importance, as a country from whence she can at all times draw a supply of naval stores.

Keeping these objects in view, we are apt to wonder how the ruling powers in Britain could be so blind to the interests of their country, as to provoke a quarrel with the United States:—A quarrel in which they must depend upon the services of sailors to contend against "sailors' rights," and *savages* to contend against *freemen.* But we know that the court of Britain has for many years cultivated a spirit of deadly enmity towards the United States, and acting under that impulse, they have courted delusion, and rewarded the deluders; while they have persecuted all who attempted to promote harmony between the two countries, by giving correct information regarding the United States. They have uniformly *underrated* the power and resources, and valour and public spirit, of the free citizens of America, and they have *overrated* the valour and attachment of their savage allies, the Indians.

No nation was ever more disposed for peace than the United States; and her friendship was of more importance to Britain, than that of any other power in the world. No sacrifice was requisite to keep the peace. Bare justice only was required; while large sacrifices were necessary to bribe, to arm, and to feed the savages. It is the greatest of all misfortunes for countries, as well as for individuals, when, forgetful of the unerring rule, "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," they substitute *cunning and intrigue* for *justice and integrity.* From the moment they do so, the hand of heaven is against them, and nothing but a return to the paths of virtue can save them from perdition. The British cabinet have persevered in injustice, until they have brought on the awful crisis, which both nations deplore. The die is now cast, and He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, will direct the issue. We know that the cause is just, and we can with confidence look forward to a favourable result for our beloved country, and to a period of peace, that will secure the *rights* and *safety* of all the members of the community of the United States.

Philadelphia, November, 1813.

A DESCRIPTION

OF

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA

AND THE

BAHAMA ISLANDS,

&c. &c.

EAST FLORIDA

Is situated between 25° and 30° 43′ north latitude, and 3° 26′ and 8° west longitude from Washington. Its extreme length is 610 miles; its extreme breadth 200; its area is about 50,457 square miles, or 32,292,480 acres.

The whole of the sea coast is low and level; and though in the interior there is a ridge of sandy hills of inconsiderable height, there is no bold scenery; while the country abounds with swamps and marshes, to a degree that renders it in many places very unhealthy. On the east coast there are numerous inlets, and there are passages from one to another, which admit of an inland navigation from St. Augustine to Cape Florida.

The largest river is *St. John's*. It rises in an extensive swamp, or lake, near the middle of the Peninsula, towards its southern extremity; and, pursuing a northern course, it falls into the Atlantic Ocean 31 miles to the northward of St. Augustine; its whole length being upwards of 300 miles. It is a broad stream, and is navigable for vessels drawing 9 or 10 feet water as far as the head of Lake George, a distance of about 120 miles. It is navigable with small boats a considerable distance above that lake, and it is presumed it would be no difficult matter to extend the navigation by a canal to some of the rivers which fall into the Gulph of Mexico. This river expands into a number of lakes; one of which, Lake George, is upwards of 20 miles long, by nearly 15 broad; and is ornamented by a number of beautiful islands, abounding with orange-trees and beautiful shrubbery.

A MAP of the SOUTHERN SECTION of the United States including THE FLORIDAS & BAHAMA ISLANDS shewing the SEAT OF WAR in that Department.
Drawn by John Melish
Engraved by H. Tanner
Entered at the Act Director and Published by JOHN MELISH Philadelphia March 1815
STATISTICAL TABLE.
STATES &c
Length
Breadth
Area
Population
Maryland
Virginia
Kentucky
North Carolina
Tennessee
South Carolina
Georgia
Mississippi T.
Louisiana
Missouri T.
West Florida
East Florida
Bahama Islands
MISSOURI TERRITORY
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
MISSISSIPPI
GEORGIA
TERRITORY
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BAHAMA ISLANDS
CHARLESTON
CHATHAM BAY
SCALE
Twenty Roads to Britannia
Worcester
WASHINGTON

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Apalachicola river divides this province from West Florida. It is a large stream, formed by the Chatahouchy and Flint rivers, both of which have their sources in Georgia, and are navigable with small vessels.

St. Mary's river forms the boundary between this province and Georgia, on the north. It rises in E-o-ke-fa-no-ke swamp; and after a very crooked course of about 150 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean below St. Mary's, between Cumberland and Amelia Islands. It is a pretty large, and very deep river; and can be navigated by large vessels a considerable way into the interior of the country.

The principal bays are on the west coast, and are of much importance, as affording excellent shelter to vessels navigating the Gulph of Mexico.

Apalachee Bay is situated near the western extremity of the province, and receives the waters of St. Mark's river, which rises in Georgia.

St. Joseph's Bay is situated about 100 miles to the southward of Apalachee Bay. It receives the river Amajuara, the waters of which nearly interlock with those of St. John's river.

Spiritu Santo, or *Hillsborough Bay*, is situated in latitude 28°; about 70 miles south of St. Joseph's. It is a capacious inlet, capable of containing numerous shipping, and admits vessels drawing 24 feet.

Charlotte Harbour is situated about 80 miles south of Spiritu Santo Bay, in lat. 26° 43′. It forms the outlet of Charlotte river, which nearly interlocks with St. Johns, between which there may, at some future period, be a communication by a canal. This harbour has excellent anchorage, and 15 feet water on the bar.

Chatham Bay is situated near the south end of the Peninsula, and extends from Cape Sable to Cape Roman, a distance of more than 70 miles.

A great part of the country is sandy and barren, but on the banks of the rivers there is much excellent and very fertile land. The intervals between the hills are represented as exceedingly rich; and throughout the whole there are extensive ranges for cattle.

There seems to be but a small supply of minerals in the country. Limestone and iron ore are found on the banks of the Apalachicola river. Near Long Lake, which communicates with St. John's river by a small creek, there is a hot mineral spring, which boils with great force, and sends out a vast quantity of water, which is perfectly pure, but has a disagreeable taste, and a smell like bilge water.

The climate is somewhat similar to that of Georgia; but being

nearly surrounded by the sea, and within the range of the trade winds, the summers are generally more cool, and the winters very mild and pleasant. Except in the most northern parts, frost and snow are never seen; cattle graze in the fields all winter; and many places produce two crops in the year. The thermometer ranges in summer from 78° to 92°, and in winter from 40° to 70°.

This country was first discovered by Cabot in 1497; and in 1512 Ponce sailed along its eastern coast, and took possession of it, on the 2d of April, in the name of the king of Spain. An attempt was made to settle it in 1522, and a second in 1528; a third in 1539; and a fourth by John Ribault, a Frenchman, in 1562. In 1565 the French settlement was broken up by the Spaniards, who were, in their turn, expelled by the French in 1568; but the French King disowning the act, the French abandoned the country, and it was occupied by the Spaniards. In 1763 it was ceded to Britain for Havannah; but during the American war, both Floridas were reduced by the Spaniards, and they were guaranteed to the crown of Spain by the definitive treaty of 1783. The late change in the Spanish dynasty having loosened the connection between the parent country and the colonies, Florida may now be considered as in a revolutionary state; and its future destiny will probably be fixed by the voice of the majority of the people.

Except the division into East and West there seems to have been no other. The sub-division into counties and townships is unknown. The population, exclusive of the Indians, is very thin. Probably the white population does not exceed in all 8,500, of whom a considerable portion are from the United States. The principal settlements are about St. Augustine, and along the northern part of St. John's river. The interior of the country is but little known, and is principally inhabited by the Seminole Indians, a wretched tribe, who are represented as being dirty and savage in the highest degree.

The towns are neither numerous nor important. St. Augustine is the capital. It is situated on the east coast, in latitude 29° 45′; and is of an oblong figure, intersected by four streets crossing one another at right angles. The inhabitants amount to about 3000. The principal public buildings are a church and monastery; and the city is regularly fortified. The principal fortification is the castle of St. Mark, which is built of a calcareous stone peculiar to the country; but excellent for the purpose, as it is not liable to be shattered by balls. It is surrounded by a ditch of considerable breadth; and on the top of the walls, about 40 feet high, are a number of heavy guns, and some mortars. On the side next the sea, there is a water battery. The surrounding country

is quite level, and is commanded by the castle. The greater part of the trade of East Florida centres at this place, but it is carried on in very small vessels, there being only eight feet of water on the bar.

New Smyrna is situated on a shelly bluff, on the Musquetoe river, about 85 miles south of St. Augustine. It is inhabited mostly by Indians.

The other places laid down on the map are mostly detached settlements that require no particular notice.

In such a country, under such a government, improvements are not to be looked for; the inhabitants may be said to do little more than exist. There is nothing to stimulate them to exertion. There is no patriotism nor public spirit in the officers of government, who are in truth accountable to nobody; and the public good is made the sport of a wretched faction, calling themselves the servants of Ferdinand VII. But the country is of great and peculiar importance to the United States, of which it will, in all probability, at no distant period, form a very interesting section. It presents a frontier to the state of Georgia nearly 200 miles in length, inhabited by a cruel race of Indians, whom they will then be able to check and controul. It has a sea coast nearly 1000 miles in extent, so that it is remarkably well situated for trade, particularly in small vessels to the West Indies, to which it is contiguous. The Apalachicola, already noticed, forms its western boundary; and this fine river, as it will convey to the gulph of Mexico all the exportable produce of the western parts of Georgia, will be of great importance, both to the inhabitants of Florida and Georgia; and it is of course desirable that the trade on it be entirely free. The interest, indeed, of those who inhabit East Florida and Georgia is so inseparably connected, that we may with confidence look forward to a period when it will be *one*. Then will the inhabitants of Florida feel and appreciate the blessings of *self-government*, and industry having its certain reward, the country will rapidly improve in population and national wealth.

WEST FLORIDA

Is situated between 29° 45′ and 31° north latitude; and 8° and 10° 14′ west longitude. Its extreme length is 154 miles, and breadth 88. Its area about 6112 square miles, or 3,911,680 acres.

This province originally extended from the Apalachicola river to the Mississippi; but that part of it which lies to the westward of the Perdido river being called by the French Louisiana, and included in the cession of that country to the United States, West Florida is now

reduced to the forementioned limits. It is bounded on the north by the Mississippi territory; on the west by the Perdido river, which divides it from said territory; on the south by the gulph of Mexico; and on the east by the Apalachicola river, which divides it from East Florida.

Near the sea coast the ground is low, flat, and sandy; but towards the north it becomes more elevated, and the soil improves.

The Apalachicola river, which divides this from East Florida, has been already noticed; there are no other rivers of great importance, but there are some spacious bays.

St. Joseph's bay is situated to the westward of Apalachicola river; and *St. Andrew's bay* is to the northward: both are of considerable extent, and may hereafter be of great importance to the trade of this part of the country.

St. Rose's bay has its entrance between St. Rose's island and the main land, and extends to the north and east about 30 miles. It forms the outlet of *Choctaw river*, which rises in the Mississippi territory; through which it holds a very serpentine course, of about 45 miles, to Florida; and through Florida, about 25 miles more, to its outlet.

The most important bay is that of *Pensacola*, which is about 25 miles long, and 7 or 8 broad. The entrance, at the west end of St. Rose's island, is 2 miles broad, and 21 feet deep; and is defended by a battery on the west side. This bay receives two rivers, the *Conecuh*, and *Yellow Water*, both of which have their source a considerable way in the interior of the Mississippi territory.

Perdido bay, which forms the western boundary, is about 25 miles long, by 6 or 7 broad; but, being shallow, it is fit for navigation by very small craft only.

St. Rose's island is a narrow strip of land, which stretches between Pensacola bay and St. Rose's bay; and is separated from the main land by a narrow channel, navigable with small craft.

The *soil* and *climate* are nearly assimilated to those of East Florida.

The *population*, except about Pensacola, is very thin. Probably the whole province does not contain above 1200 or 1500 inhabitants.

Pensacola is the chief town. It is handsomely situated on the west side of Pensacola bay, and is of an oblong form, about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. The harbour is a fine body of water, having four fathoms at its entrance, which deepens to 7 or 8. It is spacious, and secure from every wind. The place is healthy and agreeable, and is finely situated for trade, of which, while in the hands of the British, it had a large share; and the town contained several hundreds of houses, and some spacious public buildings. Under the manage-

ment of the Spanish government, it has been on the decline; and the only public building now worth notice is the *governor's palace*, a large stone building, ornamented with *a tower*.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These islands are at all times of importance to the United States. In peace they are a market foi many articles of produce; and during the present "unprofitable contest, who can do each other the most harm," they form an extensive field for privateering.

The Bahama islands are very numerous, and extend over a great space; stretching from N. latitude 20° to 27°, and from 69° to 80°. W. longitude from Greenwich. To the south are the important islands of Cuba and St. Domingo, and to the west is the peninsula of East Florida, from which they are separated by the gulph of Florida, a channel about 60 miles broad. By far the greater part of these islands are mere uninhabited rocks. The most important of them may be noticed in their order from north to south.

Bahama Island, although it is 63 miles long, and 9 wide, and gives name to the whole group, is uninhabited.

Abaco contained, in 1789, 2000 acres of cleared land, but many of the settlers have since deserted it.

Andreas is a long, narrow, rocky island, possessing a light soil. A few planters with their slaves are settled on it.

New Providence, or Nassau Island, is by far the most important in the group. It is about 35 miles long, and 27 broad; and contains 800 square miles, or 512,000 acres; but in the interior it is little cultivated, though it is rendered important by its situation for trade; and by containing the town of Nassau, the capital of all the Bahamas.

Nassau is situated on the north side of the island, and rises from the harbour, by a pretty steep ascent, to the summit of a ridge that lies parallel with the coast. The streets are regular and well paved. The houses are mostly built of stone, and many of them are handsome. The principal public buildings are an elegant house for the governor-general; a court-house, two churches, a jail, work-house, and commodious barracks for the troops. The town is divided into two parishes, and in 1801 contained 1599 white persons, 752 free blacks, and 3861 slaves. It enjoys a very extensive commerce with England and the West Indies; and, before the war, it carried on an active intercourse

with the United States, from whence the inhabitants were supplied with live stock and provisions.

The climate is represented as being very pleasant, and is favourable to vegetation, which renders the neighbourhood of the town beautiful, being diversified with shrubbery, fruit trees, and orange groves.

Guanihani, or *Cat Island*, is remarkable as being the first landing place in America of the immortal Columbus, who called it St. Salvador. It is upwards of 100 miles long, but it is of no great breadth. In 1783 it was settled by a number of royalists from the southern states. In 1788 it contained 40 families, having 458 slaves. The principal village is *Port Howe*.

Watling's island, though settled but a few years, is represented as being one of the most thriving in the group.

Exuma Island is situated 144 miles south-east of Providence. It is about 40 miles long and 3 broad, and contains a few inhabitants. It has a port of entry, which is one of the best in these seas for small vessels.

Long Island is situated about 30 miles to the eastward of Exuma. It is 100 miles long and 3 or 4 broad, and contains some pretty good soil. It was settled before the American war, and now contains about 1000 inhabitants, including slaves.

Crooked Island groupe is situated about 50 miles south-east of Long Island, and includes Castle Island, Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, and Atwood's Keys. Crooked Island consists of two parts, and is 67 miles long, and 7 or 8 broad. It was uninhabited till 1783, when it was settled by a number of royalists from Georgia and Carolina. It now contains a number of plantations, and 1000 or 1200 inhabitants, a great part of whom are slaves. *Pittstown*, the capital, is but a small village, but is rendered important by being the stopping place of the Jamaica packets. Long Key is situated between the two islands, and contains several very extensive salt ponds.

The *Inaguas* are two in number, the great and little. The largest is 15 miles long and 15 broad, but is of no value except for salt.

The *Caicos* lie to the eastward of the Inaguas, and are distant from Providence 250 miles, and 60 from St. Domingo. Grand Caicos is about 30 miles long, and is pretty well inhabited. It contains some pretty good land, and a port of entry.

Turks Islands lie to the south-east of the Caicos, and are chiefly remarkable for the vast quantity of salt they furnish. The largest island is called the *Grand Turk*, and contains a salt pond upwards of a mile long. Another salt pond, of nearly equal size, is situated on Salt Key. In the early part of the year the salt in these ponds crystallizes

into solid cakes; but the process is facilitated by the use of salt pans. These pans are filled with water about 6 inches deep, from whence the fresh water is speedily evaporated. A single labourer can gather 50 or 60 bushels of salt in a day. There are but few residents on the islands, but a vast number of persons come over every year from Bermuda, for the purpose of raking the salt. The island has been established as a free port, from which, before the war, the Americans were permitted to carry away the salt on paying a duty of 31¼ cents per ton. The annual supply of these islands has been estimated at above 30,000 tons.

The soil is sandy, and but little cultivated. The few inhabitants that live on them disavow all connection with the other Bahama islands.

The whole inhabitants in the Bahama islands have been estimated at 4000 whites, and 11,000 blacks. The white inhabitants are of two classes, called *residents* and *wreckers*. The residents are chiefly loyalists and their descendants, who emigrated from the southern states of America, at the close of the war. The wreckers are those persons and their slaves, who are employed in rescuing shipwrecked vessels, and their crews and cargoes, from the waves. They are excellent sailors and swimmers, and being well acquainted with the keys, shoals, and breakers, they are well qualified to follow their business; but it is said that they often endeavour by various ways to increase the number of shipwrecks for the benefit of their trade. Since the declaration of war, many of them are engaged in privateering.

ACCOUNT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES BORDERING UPON FLORIDA AND THE GULPH OF MEXICO.

St. Mary's, in Georgia, is situated on the north bank of St. Mary's river, which separates it from Florida. It is 135 miles from Savannah, and there is a tolerably good road all the way. The population by last census was 379 white persons, 30 free negroes, and 206 slaves. The situation being low, the high spring tides overflow the town, but it is upon the whole pretty healthy. It is favourably situated for trade, having a good harbour, with sufficient depth of water to admit vessels drawing 17 feet. This place is of great importance viewed in connection with Florida; as it will be the general rendezvous for the troops that may be employed against St. Augustine, or other parts of that province. *Amelia Island*, which has of late become pretty conspicuous,

is situated on the south side of the entrance of the harbour. It has been deemed expedient to station a small naval force in that quarter, and to erect a block house on Trader's hill, on St. Mary's river.

From the mouth of St. Mary's river to the Perdido river, along the line, is nearly 400 miles, a great part of which is occupied by tribes of Indians, from whom there is just reason to dread every cruelty usually practised by these people upon their neighbours, unless a check is put to it by getting possession of the country.

It has been already stated, that the *country* which lies to the westward of the Perdido river, was included in the cession of Louisiana to the United States. That part of it which lies between the Perdido river and Pearl river has been annexed to the Mississippi territory; and that between the Pearl river and the Mississippi has been annexed to the new state of Louisiana.

The country between Pensacola and Mobile, being a distance of about 70 miles, is nearly an uninhabited desart. We then come to the *Mobile* Bay, a handsome inlet 30 miles long, and of considerable breadth. The inlet is about 5 miles broad, but it soon expands to 25 miles, and again contracts towards the head to 12 miles, where it receives the Mobile river. On the bar at the entrance of this bay, there is about 16 feet water; through the bay there is generally about 2 or 3 fathoms; but in the upper part there is only 10 or 12 feet. The town of *Mobile* is built on the west side of the Mobile river, at its entrance into Mobile bay. The situation is handsome, and some of the houses are tolerably good. The inhabitants are estimated at about 400, and have a considerable trade in beef, pork, and corn. There is a brick fort a few miles below the city.

The *Mobile* river is composed of two branches, the Alabama and Tombigbee, which unite about 40 miles above the town. The Alabama has its rise in Georgia; the highest branch is called the Estenawry, and rises within a few miles of the boundary of Tennessee, near the Hiwassee river, a branch of the Tennessee.

After a course of nearly 100 miles, it is joined by the Hiowee from the eastward, and the united streams there receive the name of Coosa Hatcha, and under that appellation run a course of 150 miles, and receive the waters of Tallapoosee. It then assumes the name of Alabama, and runs about 120 miles to where it forms a junction with the Tombigbee, at Fort Stoddart.

The head of Tombigbee river is within a few miles of the Tennessee river, to the westward of the Muscle shoals, where it is called Natarchucky, and running a south-eastward course of 120

miles, it receives a great number of tributary streams, and then makes a bend to the westward, about 40 miles, to Fort Tumbeckbey; from whence it flows, with a crooked passage, in a south-east direction, of about 150 miles to its junction with the Alabama.

Both these rivers have a fine navigation, and are of great importance to this country. The Tombigbee is navigable with sloops to Fort Stephen, and beyond that for smaller vessels, to within 50 miles of Bear Creek, a navigable branch of the Tennessee river. The Alabama is represented as a most beautiful river, with a clear gentle current, flowing at the rate of 2 miles an hour; from three to four hundred yards broad, and from 15 to 18 feet deep in the driest seasons. It is navigable to within 55 miles of a navigable point on the Hiwassee river, which falls into the Tennessee.

Pascagoula River is a pretty important stream, but it is very shoal at the outlet, admitting only vessels drawing 4 feet. The water deepens however after crossing the bar, and there is a good boat navigation for 150 miles. The soil on its banks, in the interior of the country, is represented as excellent.

From Mobile bay to Pearl river, the population is very inconsiderable. There are a few settlements on the banks of the Pascagoula, and a few more, chiefly French people, round the bay of St. Louis; but in general the country does not exhibit any appearance of cultivation whatever. Even the roads are nothing but mere Indian paths, and the scattered settlements exhibit but slight indications of the existence of a government. Such was the state of the country a few years ago, while under the Spanish dominion. Now that it is formally annexed to the United States, we may with confidence look forward to a great and rapid improvement, the effect of the energies of a free people.

Pearl River is an important stream rising in the Mississippi territory, near the 33d degree of lat. and pursuing a southward course of more than 200 miles, falls into lake Borogne, a little to the eastward of lake Ponchartrain. This river is represented as being navigable 150 miles. It has 7 feet water at its entrance, and is considerably deeper thereafter; but the navigation is at present very much obstructed by logs. From the importance of its situation, however, it will no doubt soon be cleared, and afford a very valuable outlet to the inhabitants of this part of the country.

The country between this river and the Mississippi has recently been added to the state of Louisiana, to which it is considered an important appendage, as appears by the following extract from Governor Claiborne's message to the legislature. "The consideration of the

act of congress, which provides for the enlargement of the limits of this state, has justly been considered as of primary importance. By that act a considerable tract of country, rich in natural resources, and highly improved by the hand of industry, is, with the assent of the legislature, to be added to Louisiana. This accession of wealth and strength was earnestly desired by the convention of New Orleans, and the general government, in according it, has given a further proof of regard for the welfare of this section of the union."

The reputation of that part of this country that borders upon the Mississippi is very high. The lands are rich, and mostly settled by Americans. The settlement of *Baton Rouge* extends along the river 9 leagues, and is remarkable as being the first place where the high land is contiguous to the river. Below this is the Ibberville river, along which the Mississippi runs when it is high, and, passing through lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, communicates with the Gulph of Mexico, near the mouth of the Pearl river.

An account of Madisonville recently appeared in the National Intelligencer, from which I shall make a few extracts, as it throws considerable light on this part of the country.

" *Madisonville* is handsomely situated on the west bank of the river Tchefonta, 2 miles above its entrance into lake Ponchartrain. At present this town has little more than the name attached to an elegant, healthy, and eligible spot of ground for a sea port. About half a dozen French built mud-walled huts, and about as many log-houses, and two or three small frame houses, are all its present improvements.

" The land east and west of the town along the borders of the lake is a sandy flat, extending from 5 to 20 miles from their shores, and nearly as level as the ocean, which seems to have receded from it.

" Lake Ponchartrain is said to be about 30 miles wide, and about 60 long. It has an even sandy bottom, which seems to be a continuation of the inclined plane of the coast, gradually descending till it reaches the southern shore, which is characterized by a muddy bottom, and a marshy, swampy margin." It is about 12 or 14 feet deep.

" Madisonville is favourably situated for the coasting and West India trade, having about two days sail in going out, and about two weeks sail in coming in, the advantage of New Orleans. It lies more convenient to the necessary supplies for repairing and building vessels; it is believed to be a more healthy situation, less infected with musquetoes, and furnished with good spring water."

The lands back from Madisonville are represented as being rich and fertile, capable of producing sugar, rice, wheat, Indian corn, cot-

ton, peas, sweet potatoes, and pompions; and the country sustains a considerable population.

"Madisonville is understood to be chosen by the agents of the navy department for repairing and even building of small vessels of war for the southern station, and it seems peculiarly adapted to these purposes. The vicinity abounds with oak, pine, and cypress; here also tar is made in abundance; the spun hemp, or rope yarn of Kentucky, may be brought as cheap to this harbour as to any other, and the rigging may be laid to order at the navy yard with the greatest economy, and advantage to the public service. Provisions will also be furnished here of as good a quality, and as cheap, as in any other sea port. The country between the Pearl river and Mississippi is extremely favourable to the growth of hogs; and cattle are reared to as great perfection, and perhaps to as great extent, on the waters of the Pearl river, and particularly in the Choctaw nation of Indians, as in any other part of the United States.

New Orleans is the capital of Louisiana, and the great metropolis of this part of the western world; and is from its situation very much interested in the destinies of the Floridas. While under the Spanish yoke, like all their other possessions, it was oppressed and insulted by enormous extortion and bombastic pride. Now that it holds a respectable rank as one of the first commercial cities in a country enjoying the inestimable blessing of self-government, it rises in extent and wealth in an almost unprecedented degree.

It is situated in N. lat. 29° 57′—108 miles from the sea. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing one another at right angles; but they are rather narrow, and being unpaved, they are in wet weather muddy and disagreeable. The town is however well supplied with side pavements. There is a square in the centre, in which stands the cathedral and town house. The houses on the principal streets are built of brick, but the others are mostly of wood. By the census of 1810 the city contained 17,242 inhabitants, including 5,796 slaves, and 4,950 free negroes.

Behind New Orleans a canal a mile and a half long communicates with a creek that flows into lake Ponchartrain. Through this communication small craft can pass and repass to and from West Florida, and there is every probability that the navigation by this route will improve.

On the east side of the Mississippi, about 15 miles below New Orleans, at the English Turn, there is a settlement known by the name of Terre au Bœuf. The inhabitants are mostly Spaniards, from the Ca-

nary islands, whose employment is raising vegetables for the market of New Orleans. At this place there is a creek that runs to the eastward, and, dividing into two branches, falls into the sea and lake Borogne. The lands on the banks of the creek are susceptible of great improvement, and the creek may in time admit of a communication by small craft between the sea and Mississippi.

About 45 miles below New Orleans there are a few settlements, but they are of little importance. From these to Fort Placquemines, the country is overflowed in the spring freshets, and is almost a perfect morass.

From Fort Placquemines to the sea, the country is low and swampy, having no settlements whatever. It will be seen by an inspection of the map, that the whole of this tract has been formed by the alluvion brought down by these mighty waters. About 8 miles below Placquemines, the river divides itself into three channels, called passes. The east pass is divided into two branches called, *à la Louvre* and the *Balize*. Between them is the Balize island, on which there is a small block-house, and some huts of the pilots who reside there. The pass à la Louvre has only eight feet water on the bar; the east or Balize pass has from 14 to 16. The south pass has about eight. The bars are very narrow, and immediately after crossing them there is from 5 to 7 fathoms water in all the passes.

A SHORT VIEW OF THE RECENT TRANSACTIONS RELATIVE TO TAKING POSSESSION OF THE FLORIDAS.

It has been stated in the account of West Florida, that the country which is situated to the westward of the Perdido river was included in the cession of Louisiana to the United States. The Spanish government however resisted the claim, and the government of the United States, unwilling to be involved in a quarrel, although they maintained the claim, yet they declined to take possession of the country, hoping to get every point arranged by amicable negociation. But the dynasty of Spain being changed, it became necessary to take a decisive course; and the country in question was accordingly formally taken possession of by the United States; that portion of it west of the Pearl river was annexed to the new state of Louisiana; and, on the 14th of May last year, the portion east of the Pearl river was constituted a part of the Mississippi Territory.

In the mean time, that part of Florida that lies to the eastward of Perdido river, including the peninsula of East Florida, became an ob-

ject of great solicitude with the government of the United States. From its great importance to the southern section of the union, they had been induced to open a negociation with the government of Spain, for the acquisition of the territory by purchase; but a stop was put to it by the Spanish revolution; and this was further embarrassing, as the Spanish government was indebted in a large sum for spoliations committed on the trade of the United States. Under these circumstances, it was determined to watch the progress of events; to keep a strict eye upon Florida, as the only indemnification that would probably be obtained for these spoliations; and, at all events, to prevent any foreign power from obtaining possession of the country. It was afterwards deemed expedient to endeavour to obtain the provisional occupation of the country, with the consent of the existing local authorities; and on the 26th of February, 1811, General Matthews and Colonel M'Kee were charged with that important service, having instructions, at the same time, to take forcible possession of the country in the event of its being occupied by a foreign power.

In the month of March, 1812, a revolution commenced in East Florida, when General Matthews, actuated by zeal for the public service, conceived it necessary to the safety of the United States to take measures for the occupation of Amelia Island, and other parts of the country; but the transaction not having been contemplated by his instructions, was disavowed on the part of the government of the United States, his powers were revoked, and the governor of Georgia was appointed to negociate the restoration of the country to the Spanish authorities; it being understood that the troops should not be withdrawn unless it could be done with safety to the patriots; and it was determined, at all events, to prevent the entrance of any foreign force.

The sentiment seems now to have become pretty general, that possession of the country should be taken at all hazards. Accordingly, in a secret session of congress, held in the month of June, 1812, on motion of Mr. Troup of Georgia, it was resolved, in the house of representatives, by a majority of 58 to 51, that the president should, under certain contingencies, take possession of Florida; but the resolution was rejected in the senate by a small majority.

The governor of Georgia, in pursuance of his instructions, proceeded to St. Mary's, when he found that the progress of the revolution in East Florida was stopped before St. Augustine; the patriots being unable alone to attack that formidable post; and the American troops, not being permitted to act on the offensive, could, of course, render no assistance. It was considered, however, inconsistent with the principles

of justice and humanity to the patriots, as well as of sound policy towards the United States, to withdraw the troops from the country. The person acting as governor of Florida attempted to dislodge them by force, but did not succeed; and thus terminated, for the present, all amicable negociation.

In the course of the summer and autumn it was found that the Spanish officers in St. Augustine, St. Marks, and Pensacola, were using every effort to stimulate the Indians to acts of hostility against the inhabitants of the United States. With those within the lines of the United States they did not fully succeed; but the Seminoles, whose towns are in East Florida, were guilty of such outrages as left no room to doubt of their intentions, and of the arts that had been used to stir them up.

To provide for the safety of the frontier, the governor ordered general Floyd to cause a block-house to be erected on Trader's hill, and put a small garrison into it; with directions to pursue and punish the Indians if they should again appear in a hostile attitude in that quarter. About the same time colonel Newnan, at the head of 250 Georgia volunteers, was dispatched by colonel Smith, from before St. Augustine, against the hostile Indians, and after several skirmishes succeeded in killing and wounding a considerable number, and in doing considerable injury to their settlements. But they were by no means reduced to obedience, and the apprehension of danger not subsiding, the governor gave orders to have a stock of provender contracted for, and deposited at Trader's hill, for 500 cavalry; and intended, as soon as those supplies were procured, to order that number to take the field; and the state legislature having met, while these operations were going forward, the subject was submitted to their immediate attention.

A joint committee of both houses of the legislature was accordingly appointed to take under consideration so much of the governor's message as related to East Florida; and on the 20th of November last they made a report stating: That having fully considered all the circumstances connected with East Florida, as they relate to, and affect the interest of the state of Georgia; they were of opinion that immediate and decisive measures must be adopted by the general or state government, for the possession and occupancy of that province.

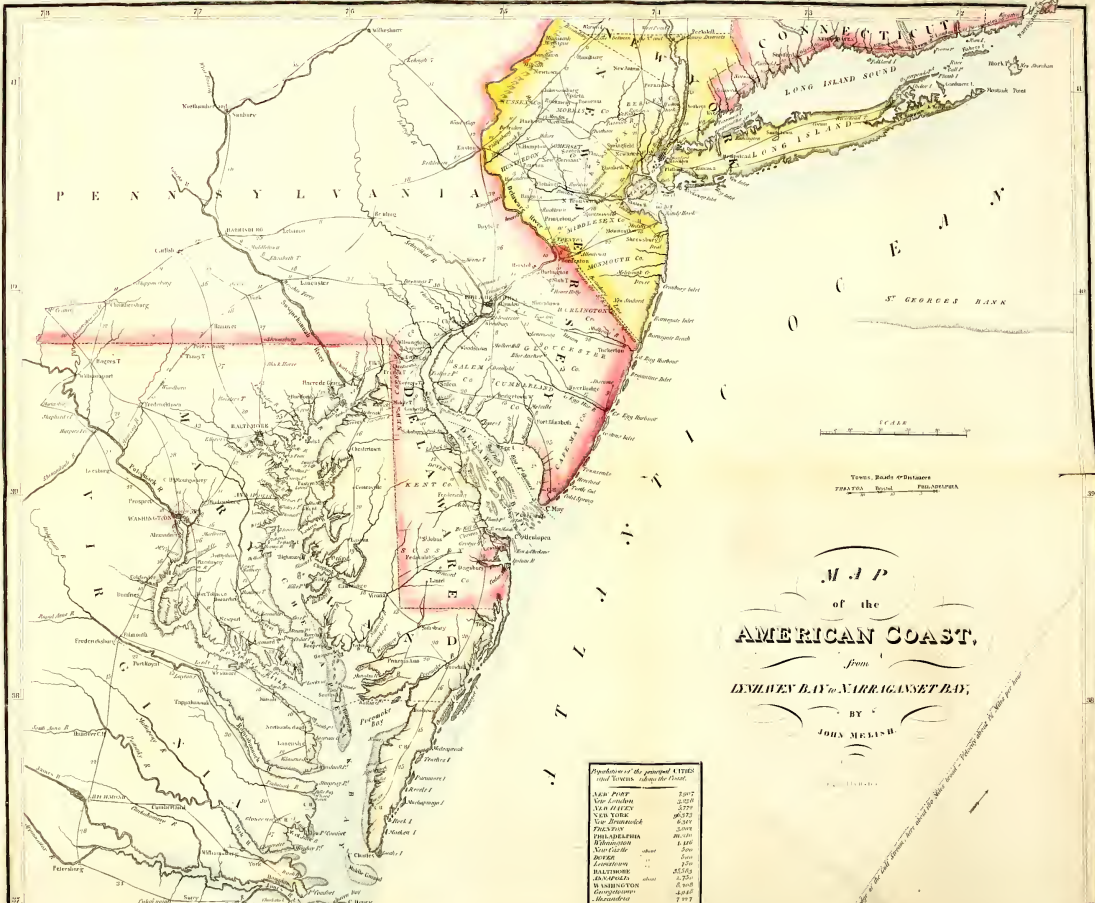
They express their astonishment and regret at the policy which influenced the dissenting members of the senate of the United States in rejecting the bill of the house of representatives on that subject; as experience had since proved that it was a line of policy subversive of the safety and tranquillity of that section of the country.

They urge that the safety of the people is the first consideration which presses itself in all national councils; and conclude, that considering the state "in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay," they were of opinion that it was constitutionally vested with the power immediately to organize a sufficient force to march into the province of East Florida, and to occupy it; the occupation to be relinquished by the state troops as soon as the national legislature should have adopted efficient measures to relieve the people from the imminent danger with which they were menaced.

No movement of any importance has taken place in that quarter since this report. The troops of the United States still occupy their station in East Florida; and the Spanish authorities hold possession of St. Augustine. The governor has lately issued a proclamation, in the name of Ferdinand VII., inviting the patriots to lay down their arms, and avail themselves of the royal amnesty; which the patriots, in a counter proclamation, have rejected with great disdain, and pledge themselves "to support the glorious cause in which they are engaged, and to persist until they secure the safety, independence, and liberty of themselves and constituents."

The latest report on the subject of East Florida, is, that it has been ceded to Great Britain by Spain; an event not at all improbable. Should this be the case, the country will immediately become the theatre of hostilities, and a bloody war will probably ensue. This, however, though it may be a calamitous event for the United States, for the present, will be ultimately attended with beneficial consequences, inasmuch as it will put them in the undoubted possession of a country of comparatively little importance to any other power, but which, from its relative situation, its great extent of sea-coast, and containing the outlets of numerous navigable rivers rising in the United States, is of great importance to the southern section of this country.

P. S. Since the above was put to press, an account has been received, by way of Charleston, that the troops of the United States were to evacuate the province of East Florida; that general Pinckney had arranged with governor Kindelan the manner of evacuation; and that the most of the patriots had gone to St. Augustine, and taken the oath of allegiance under the new constitution. The rumour of the country being ceded to Great Britain still prevails; and an account, by way of Savannah, states, that general Pinckney is to concentrate his forces at St. Mary's, where he will receive considerable reinforcements. In every point of view, Florida may be considered as in a revolutionary state. Its continuance as a Spanish colony depends altogether upon the old dynasty being established in Spain, of which there is hardly any chance; and its becoming a British colony is altogether incompatible with the safety and welfare of the southern states. Its fate is completely involved in the present war; and there is little doubt but the issue will secure the independence of Florida.



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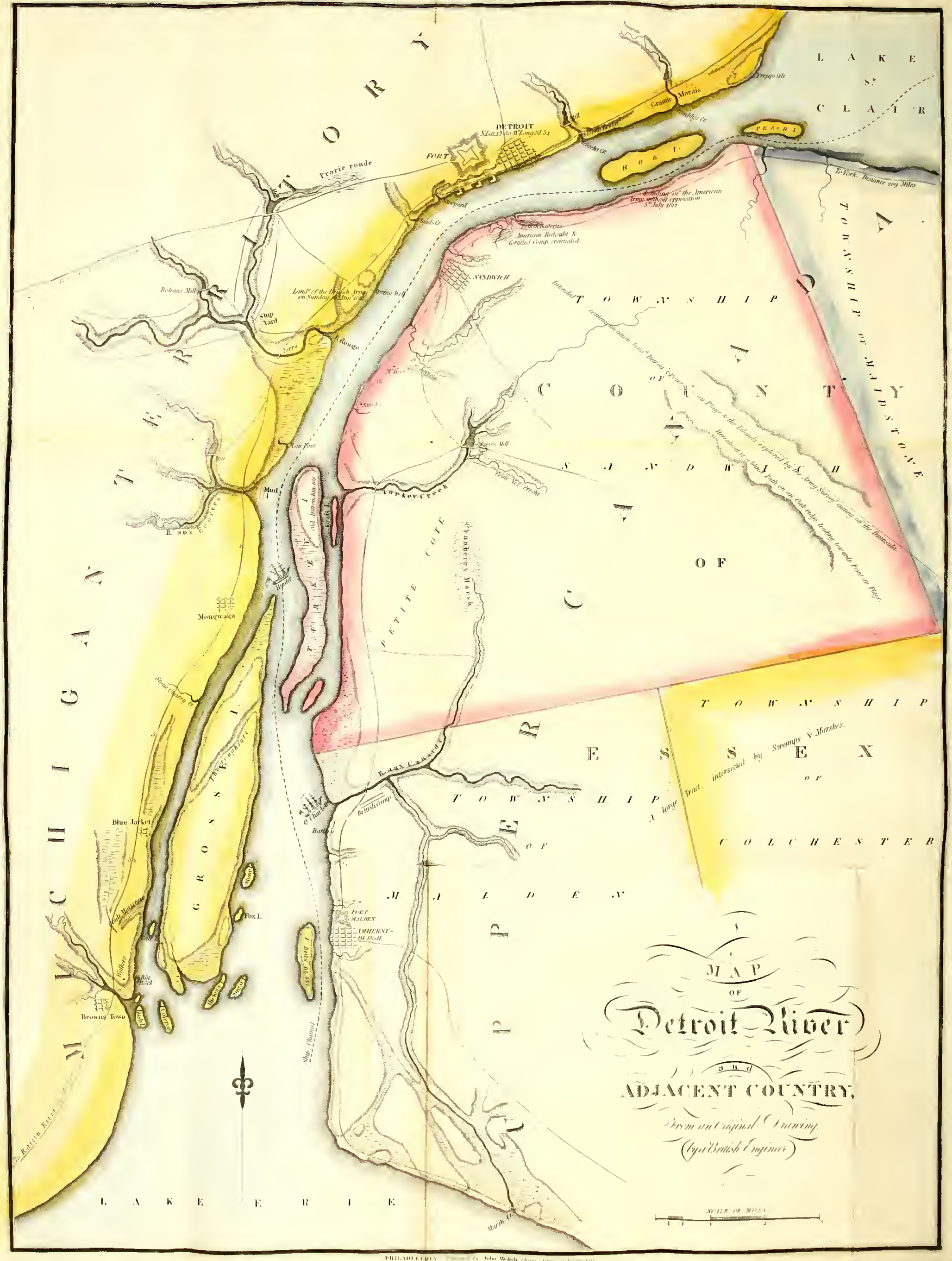
MAP
OF
Detroit River
and
ADJACENT COUNTRY,
from an Original Drawing
(by a British Engineer)
SCALE OF MILES
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
UPPER CANADA
LAKE ST. CLAIR
LAKE ERIE
DETROIT
FORT
Prarie ronde
Grande Marais
Presquisle
PEACH I.
HOG I.
TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE
T'York, Distance 209 Miles
Landing of the American Army without opposition 5th July 1812
American Redoubt & fortified Camp, evacuated.
SANDWICH
TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH
COUNTY OF ESSEX
Ship Yard
R. Rouge
Mud I.
Turkey Creek
TURKEY I.
Old Intrenchments
Grass I.
PETITE COTE
Cranberry Marsh
R. aux Ecorces
Mongwaga
GROSSE I.
Blue Jacket
Browns Town
Fox I.
Stony I.
Sugar I.
Hickory I.
BOIS BLANC I.
Ship Channel
FORT MALDEN
AMHERSTBURGH
British Camp
R. aux Canards
TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN
TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER
A large Tract, intersected by Swamps & Marshes.
TOWNSHIP
R. Raisin
Marsh Cr.
PHILADELPHIA

REFERENCES.

1. Battle on the heights of Abraham gained by the British 13th September 1759.
   1. *Landing Place 13 Sept. between 4 & 8 A.M.*
   2. *British Line of Battle formed at 8 A.M.*
   3. *Covering Brushwood*
   4. *French Line of Battle*
   5. *Irregulars Posted in flying parties*

N.B. The FRENCH ARMY began the charge at 9 A.M. advancing briskly, and in good order; but a part of their line began to fire too soon, and it immediately spread through out the whole. They then began to waver but kept advancing with a scattered fire till they were within one hundred yards of the British, when the British Line moved up regularly with a steady fire and when within 20 or 30 yards of closing, gave a general fire upon which a total rout of the French ensued

H. Works of the BRITISH ARMY on the heights of Abraham after the Victory on the 13th till the capitulation on the 18th.
   6. *Redoubts to cover the encampment*
   7. *Id. to oppose the sallies from the Town*
   8. *Id. to command the road to the Hospital and Bridge of the River St Charles*
   9. *Id. begun but not finished before Capitulation*
   10. *Id. to cover the communication to the Landing Place*

Redoubts:
- a Cape Diamond.
- b In Gloucester
- c St Louis
- d St Ursula
- e St John.
- f In Potasse

Forts:
- g Redoubts of Cape Diamond.
- h Royal Redoubts & Barracks
- i Hinghmans Redt & Barracks
- k St Louis
- l St John
- m Talbot

Plan of QUEBEC

and *ADJACENT COUNTRY* Shewing

The principal ENCAMPMENTS & WORKS of the BRITISH & FRENCH ARMIES during the SIEGE

by *GENERAL WOLFE* in 1759

Taken from the H.S.S. Map of Canada by

JOHN MELISH.

List of the British Army.

15	Amherst's
28	Bragg's
35	Otway's
43	Kennedy's
47	Lascelles. 58 Welfe.
58	Anstruther's
16	Highlanders
60	Royal Americans. 4 Bns Regt
	Light Infantry
	Artillery.
	Louisbourg Grenadiers
	Marines.

REFERENCES.

A. Encampments on the Point of Orleans
   1. *Landing Places*
   2. *Magazine*
   3. *Hospital*
   4. *Redoubts*
   5. *Lines*
   6. *Battery of 2 Guns*

B. Encampments on Point Levi.
   1. *Church made an hospital*
   2. *Magazine*
   3. *Landing Places*
   4. *Redoubt and Lines*
   5. *Battery.*

C. Works at and near Point des Peres.
   1. *Battery of 6 - 32 pr & 5 - 8 in Mortars.*
   2. *of 5 - 24 & 1 - 10 in Sea Mortars*
   3. *of 6 - 12 pounders*
   4. *of 8 - 12 pounders*
   5. *Redoubts guarded by Marines*
   6. *Intrenched Camp*
   7. *Cantonments to secure the Road.*
   8. *Rangers covering Road to Point Levi.*

D. Encampments near the Falls of Montmorency.
   1. *Redoubts*
   2. *Lines*
   3. *Fortified Houses*
   4. *Posts for quarter guards*
   5. *Batteries*
   6. *Landing Place.*

E. Works of the French along the coasts of Beauport.

F. Descent of the British upon the Works of Beauport.
   1. *Landing Place*
   2. *Two Redoubts run aground at high Water*
   3. *Redoubts abandoned by the French*
   4. *Passage of two Brigades across the River at low water*

The different parts of this MAP were surveyed as follows. The east side of the Falls of Montmorency, the Falls of Orleans & the south side of the Bason of Saunders by Capt Dugby Engineer on Crickey. The Coasts of Beauport, from the River St Charles to the Falls of Montmorency, by Capt Holland of the Royal Americans, Capt Engineer. The ground between the River St Lawrence & the River St Charles by Lieut Debrisay, of the Royal Americans, Capt Engineer

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

EMPLOYED IN THE

REDUCTION OF THE CANADAS,

UNDER MAJORS-GENERAL WOLFE, AMHERST, *&c.*

In the Years 1759 and 1760.

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Letter from Major-General Wolfe, to Secretary Pitt, dated

Head-Quarters, at Montmorenci, in the river
St. Lawrence, September 2, 1759.

SIR,

I WISH I could, upon this occasion, have the honour of transmitting you a more favourable account of the progress of his majesty's arms; but the obstacles we have met with in the operations of the campaign, are much greater than we had reason to expect, or could foresee; not so much from the number of the enemy, (though superior to us,) as from the natural strength of the country, which the marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learned that succours of all kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five battalions of regular troops, completed from the best inhabitants of the country, some of the troops of the oolony, and every Canadian that was able to bear arms, besides several nations of savages, had taken the field in a very advantageous situation; I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the place. I sought, however, an occasion to attack their army, knowing well that with these troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a victory might disperse them.

We found them encamped along the shore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every accessible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the island of Orleans; but receiving a message from the admiral that there was reason to think that the enemy had artillery and a force upon the point of Levi, I detached brigadier-general Moncton with four battalions to drive them from thence. He passed the river the 29th at night, and marched the next day to the point. He obliged the enemy's irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that post; the advanced parties upon this occasion had two or three skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with little loss on either side.

Colonel Carleton marched with a detachment to the westernmost point of the isle of Orleans, from whence our operations were likely to begin. It was absolutely necessary to possess these two points, and fortify them, because, from either the one or the other, the enemy might make it impossible for any ship to lie in the bason of Quebec, or even within two miles of it. Batteries of mortars and cannon were erected with great despatch near the point of Levi to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries; the enemy perceiving these works in some forwardness, passed the river with 1600 men to attack and destroy them. Unluckily they fell into confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we lost an opportunity of defeating this large detachment. The effect of this artillery had been so great (though across the river) that the upper town is considerably damaged, and the lower town entirely destroyed. The works for the security of our hospital and stores on the isle of Orleans being finished, on the 9th July, at night, we passed the north channel, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river Montmorenci between us. The next morning captain Danks's company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign; the enemy also suffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the nearest troops. The ground to the eastward of the falls seemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the enemy's side, and to command it in a manner, which might be made useful to us. There is besides a ford below the falls,

which may be passed for some hours in the latter part of the ebb, and beginning of the flood tide; and I had hopes, that possibly means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight M. Montcalm upon terms of less disadvantage than directly attacking his intrenchments. In reconnoitring the river Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up; but the opposite bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there. The escort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these rencounters we had 40 (officers and men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two men of war, two armed sloops, and two transports with some troops on board, passed by the town without any loss, and got into the upper river. This enabled me to reconnoitre the country above, where I found the same attention on the enemy's side, and great difficulty on ours, arising from the nature of the ground, and the obstacles to our communication with the fleet. But what I feared most, was, that if we should land between the town and cape Rouge, the body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the enemy's whole army.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michael's, about three miles above the town; but perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the design, were preparing against it, and had actually brought artillery and a mortar (which being so near to Quebec they could increase as they pleased) to play upon the shipping; and as it must have been many hours before we could attack them (even supposing a favourable night for the boats to pass by the town unhurt), it seemed so hazardous that I thought it best to desist.

However, to divide the enemy's force, and to draw their attention as high up the river as possible, and to procure some intelligence, I sent a detachment under the command of colonel Carleton to land at Pointe de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some prisoners, and all the useful papers he could get. I had been informed that a number of the inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that place, and that probably we should find there a magazine of provisions.

The colonel was fired upon by a body of Indians the moment he

landed, but they were soon dispersed and driven into the woods; he searched for magazines, but to no purpose; brought off some prisoners, and returned with little loss.

After this business I returned to Montmorenci, when I found that brigadier Townshend had, by a superior fire, prevented the French from erecting a battery on the bank of the river, from whence they intended to cannonade our camp. I now resolved to take the first opportunity that presented itself, of attacking the enemy, though posted to great advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the men of war cannot (for want of sufficient depth of water) come near enough to the enemy's intrenchments to give them the least annoyance, the admiral had prepared two transports (drawing but little water), which upon occasions could be run aground to favour a descent. With the help of these vessels, which I understood would be carried by the tide close in shore, I proposed to make myself master of a detached redoubt near the water's edge, and whose situation appeared to be out of musket-shot of the intrenchment on the hill. If the enemy supported this detached piece, it would necessarily bring on an engagement, what we most wished for; and if not, I should have it in my power to examine their situation, so as to be able to determine where we could best attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement. The 31st July, in the forenoon, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of brigadier Moncton's brigade from the point of Levi. The two brigades under the command of brigadiers Townshend and Murray, were ordered to be in readiness to pass the ford, when it might be thought necessary. To facilitate the passage of this corps, the admiral had placed the Centurion in the channel, so that she might check the fire of the lower batteries which commanded the ford. This ship was of great use, as her fire was very judiciously directed. A great quantity of artillery was placed on the eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the left of their intrenchments.

From the vessels which run aground nearest in, I observed that the redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great loss; and the more so as the two armed ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their artillery and musketry, which I at first conceived they might. But as the enemy seemed in some con-

fusion, and we were prepared for action, I thought it a proper time to make an attempt upon their intrenchment. Orders were sent to the brigadiers-general to be ready with the corps under their command, brigadier-general Moncton to land, and the brigadiers Townshend and Murray to pass the ford.

At a proper time of the tide the signal was made, but in rowing towards the shore many of the boats grounded upon a ledge that runs off a considerable distance. This accident put us into some disorder, lost a great deal of time, and obliged me to send an officer to stop brigadier Townshend's march, whom I then observed to be in motion. Whilst the seamen were getting the boats off, the enemy fired a number of shells and shot, but these did no considerable damage. As soon as this disorder could be set a little to rights, and the boats were ranged in a proper manner, some of the officers of the army went in with me to find a better place to land: we took one flat-bottomed boat with us to make the experiment, and as soon as we had found a fit part of the shore, the troops were ordered to disembark, thinking it not yet too late for the attempt.

The 13 companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the 2d royal American battalion, got first on shore. The grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodies, and to begin the attack, supported by brigadier Moncton's corps, as soon as the troops had passed the ford, and were at hand to assist. But, whether from the noise and hurry at landing, or from some other cause, the grenadiers, instead of forming themselves as they had been directed, ran on impetuously towards the enemy's intrenchments in the utmost disorder and confusion, without waiting for the corps which were to sustain them and join in the attack. Brigadier Moncton was not landed, and brigadier Townshend was still at a considerable distance, though upon his march to join us, in very great order. The grenadiers were checked by the enemy's first fire, and obliged to shelter themselves in or about the redoubt which the French abandoned upon their approach. In this situation they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, and having many gallant officers wounded, who (careless of their persons) had been solely intent upon their duty. I saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind brigadier Moncton's corps,

which was now landed, and drawn up on the beach in extreme good order.

By this new accident, and this second delay, it was near night;—a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make; so that I thought it most adviseable not to persevere in so difficult an attack, lest (in case of a repulse) the retreat of brigadier Townshend's corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our artillery had great effect upon the enemy's left, where brigadiers Townshend and Murray were to have attacked; and it is probable, if those accidents which I have spoken of had not happened, we should have penetrated there, whilst our left and centre (more remote from our artillery) must have borne all the violence of their musquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our march. Some of the savages came down to murder such wounded as could not be brought off, and to scalp the dead, agreeably to their usual custom.

The place where the attack was intended, has these advantages over all others hereabout. Our artillery could be brought into use. The greatest part, or even the whole of the troops might act at once; and the retreat (if necessary) was secure, at least for a certain time of the tide. Neither one or other of these advantages can any where else be found. The enemy were indeed posted upon a commanding eminence. The beach upon which the troops were drawn up was of a deep mud, with holes, and cut by several gullies. The hill to be ascended, very steep, and not every where practicable. The enemy numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the attack had succeeded, our loss must certainly have been great, and theirs inconsiderable, from the shelter which the neighbouring woods afforded them. The river St. Charles still remained to be passed, before the town was invested. All these circumstances I considered; but the desire to act in conformity to the king's intentions, induced me to make this trial, persuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties.

The enemy have been fortifying ever since with care, so as to make a second attempt still more dangerous.

Immediately after this check, I sent brigadier Murray above the town with 1200 men, directing him to assist rear-admiral Holmes

in the destruction of the French ships (if they could be got at), in order to open a communication with general Amherst. The brigadier was to seek every favourable opportunity of fighting some of the enemy's detachments, provided he could do it upon favourable terms, and to use all means in his power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different attempts to land upon the north shore without success; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and there burnt a magazine, in which were some provisions, some ammunition, and all the spare stores, clothing, arms, and baggage of their army.

Finding that their ships were not to be got at, and little prospect of bringing the enemy to a battle, he reported his situation to me, and I ordered him to join the army.

The prisoners he took informed him of the surrender of the fort of Niagara; and we discovered by intercepted letters, that the enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown-point, and were retired to the Isle Aux Noix; and that general Amherst was making preparations to pass lake Champlain, to fall upon M. Bourlemaque's corps, which consists of three battalions of foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to three thousand men.

The admiral's despatches and mine would have gone eight or ten days sooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a fever. I found myself so ill, and am still so weak, that I begged the general officers to consult together for the public utility. They are all of opinion, that (as more ships and provisions have now got above the town) they should try, by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men (which is nearly the whole strength of the army, after the points of Levy and Orleans are left in a proper state of defence), to draw the enemy from their present situation, and bring them to action. I have acquiesced in their proposal, and we are preparing to put it into execution.

The admiral and I have examined the town, with a view to a general assault; but, after consulting with the chief engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it, and after viewing it with the utmost attention, we found that, though the batteries of the lower town might be easily silenced by the men of war, yet the business of an assault would be little advanced by that, since the few

passages that lead from the lower to the upper town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper batteries cannot be affected by the ships, which, however, must receive considerable damage from them, and from the mortars. The admiral would readily join in this, or in any other measure for the public service; but I could not propose to him an undertaking of so dangerous a nature, and promising so little success.

To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating batteries, and boats. By the vigilance of these, and the Indians round our different posts, it has been impossible to execute any thing by surprise. We have had almost daily skirmishes with these savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without loss on our side.

By the list of disabled officers (many of whom are of rank) you may perceive, sir, that the army is much weakened. By the nature of the river, the most formidable part of this armament is deprived of the power of acting; yet, we have almost the whole force of Canada to oppose. In this situation, there is such a choice of difficulties, that I own myself at a loss how to determine. The affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the most vigorous measures; but then, the courage of a handful of men should be exerted only where there is some hope of a favourable event. However, you may be assured, sir, that the small part of the campaign which remains, shall be employed (as far as I am able) for the honour of his majesty, and the interest of the nation, in which I am sure of being well seconded by the admiral, and by the generals. Happy if our efforts here can contribute to the success of his majesty's arms in any other parts of America. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

JAMES WOLFE.

Right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt, &c. &c. &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers, - - -	11	46	00
Sergeants, - - -	9	26	00
Drummers, - - -	0	7	00
Rank and file, - - -	162	572	17
Total, - -	182	651	17

Memorandum.—This refers to the affair near Montmorenci, 31st July, 1759.

Extract from orders given out by general Wolfe, on the 1st of August, 1759, the day after he attacked the enemy's intrenchments below the falls of Montmorenci.

"The check which the grenadiers experienced yesterday will, it is hoped, be a lesson to them for the future. Such impetuous, irregular, and unsoldier-like proceedings, destroy all order, make it impossible for their commanders to form any disposition for an attack, and put it out of the general's power to execute his plan. The grenadiers could not suppose, that *they alone* could beat the French army, and therefore it was necessary that the corps under brigadier-general Moncton and brigadier Townshend should have had time to join, in order that the attack might be general. The very first fire of the enemy was sufficient to repulse men who had lost all sense of order and military discipline. Amherst's and the Highland regiments alone, by the soldier-like and cool manner in which they were formed, would undoubtedly have beat back the whole Canadian army if they had ventured to attack them. The loss, however, is inconsiderable, and may be easily repaired, when a favourable opportunity offers, provided the men will shew a proper attention to their officers."

Letter from Admiral Saunders to Secretary Pitt, dated

Stirling Castle, off Point Levi, in the river St. Laurence,
5th September, 1759.

SIR,

In my letter of the 6th of June, I acquainted you I was then off Scatari, standing for the river St. Laurence. On the 26th, I had got up, with the first division of the fleet and transports, as far as the middle of the isle of Orleans, where I immediately prepared to land the troops, which I did the next morning. The same day the second and third divisions came up, and the troops from them were landed likewise.

I got thus far without any loss or accident whatever; but directly after landing the troops, a very hard gale of wind came on, by which many anchors and small boats were lost, and much damage received among the transports by their driving on board each other. The ships that lost most anchors I supplied from the men of war, as far as I was able, and, in all other respects, gave them the best assistance in my power.

On the 28th at midnight, the enemy sent down from Quebec seven fireships; and though our ships and transports were so numerous and necessarily spread so great a part of the channel, we towed them all clear and aground, without receiving the least damage from them. The next night general Monckton crossed the river and landed with his brigade on the south shore, and took post at Point Levi; and general Wolfe took his on the westernmost point of the isle of Orleans.

On the 1st of July I moved up between the points of Orleans and Levi; and, it being resolved to land on the north shore, below the the falls of Montmorenci, I placed, on the 8th instant, his majesty's sloop the Porcupine and the Boscawen armed vessel, in the channel between Orleans and the north shore, to cover that landing, which took place that night.

On the 17th, I ordered capt. Rous of the Sutherland to proceed, with the first fair wind and night tide, above the town of Quebec, and to take with him his majesty's ships Diana and Squirrel, with

two armed sloops, and two catts armed and loaded with provisions. On the 18th at night they all got up, except the Diana, and gave general Wolfe an opportunity of reconnoitring above the town; those ships having carried some troops with them for that purpose. The Diana ran ashore on the rocks off point Levi, and received so much damage, that I have sent her to Boston with 27 sail of American transports (those which received most damage in the gale of the 27th of June), where they are to be discharged; and the Diana, having repaired her damage, to proceed to England, taking with her the mast-ships, and what trade may be ready to accompany her.

On the 28th at midnight, the enemy sent down a raft of fire-stages, of near 100 radeaux, which succeeded no better than the fire-ships.

On the 31st, general Wolfe determined to land a number of troops above the falls of Montmorenci, in order to attack the enemy's lines; to cover which I placed the Centurion in the channel, between the isle of Orleans and the falls, and ran on shore, at high water, two catts which I had armed for that purpose, against two small batteries and two redoubts, where our troops were to land. About six in the evening they landed, but the general not thinking it proper to persevere in the attack, soon after part of them reimbarked, and the rest crossed the falls with general Wolfe; upon which, to prevent the two catts from falling into the enemy's hands (they being then dry on shore), I gave orders to take the men out, and set them on fire, which was accordingly done.

On the 5th of August in the night, I sent twenty flat-bottomed boats up the river, to the Sutherland, to embark 1260 of the troops with brigadier-general Murray, from a post we had taken on the south shore. I sent admiral Holmes up to the Sutherland, to act in concert with him, and gave him all the assistance the ships and boats could afford. At the same time I directed admiral Holmes to use his best endeavours to get at and destroy the enemy's ships above the town; and to that purpose I ordered the Lowestoffe, and Hunter sloop, with two armed sloops and two catts, with provisions, to pass Quebec, and to join the Sutherland; but the wind holding westerly, it was the 27th of August before they got up, which was the fourth attempt they had made to gain their passage.

On the 25th at night, admiral Holmes and general Murray, with part of the troops, returned; they had met with and destroyed a magazine of the enemy's clothing, some gunpowder, and other things; and admiral Holmes had been ten or twelve leagues above the town, but found it impracticable at that time to get further up.

General Wolfe having resolved to quit the camp at Montmorenci, and go above the town, in hopes of getting between the enemy and their provisions (supposed to be in the ships there), and by that means force them to an action, I sent up, on the 29th at night, the Sea-horse and two armed sloops, with two catts laden with provisions, to join the rest above Quebec; and, having taken off all the artillery from the camp at Montmorenci, on the 3d instant, in the forenoon, the troops embarked from thence, and landed at Point Levi. The 4th at night I sent all the flat-bottomed boats up, and this night a part of the troops will march up the south shore, above the town, to be embarked in the ships and vessels there, and to-morrow night the rest will follow. Admiral Holmes is also gone up again to assist in their future operations, and to try if, with the assistance of the troops, it is practicable to get at the enemy's ships.

As general Wolfe writes by this opportunity, he will give you an account of his part of the operations, and his thoughts what further may be done for his majesty's service.. The enemy appear numerous, and seem to be strongly posted; but let the event be what it will, we shall remain here as long as the season of the year will permit, in order to prevent their detaching troops from hence against general Amherst; and I shall leave cruisers at the mouth of the river, to cut off any supplies that may be sent them, with strict orders to keep that station as long as possible. The town of Quebec is not habitable, being almost entirely burnt and destroyed.

I inclose you the present disposition of the ships under my command: twenty of the victuallers that sailed from England with the Echo, are arrived here, one unloaded at Louisburg, having received damage in her passage out, and another I have heard nothing of. No ships of the enemy have come this way, that I have had any intelligence of, since my arrival in the river, except one laden with flour and brandy, which was taken by capt. Drake of the Lizard.

Before admiral Durell got into the river, three frigates and seven-

teen sail, with provisions, stores, and a few recruits, got up, and are those we are so anxious, if possible, to destroy.

Yesterday I received a letter from general Amherst (to whom I have had no opportunity of writing since I have been in the river) dated, camp at Crown point, August the 7th, wherein he only desires I would send transports and a convoy to New York, to carry to England six hundred and seven prisoners taken at the surrender of Niagara.

I should have wrote to you sooner from hence, but while my despatches were preparing, general Wolfe was taken very ill; he has been better since, but is greatly out of order.

I shall very soon send home the great ships, and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Letter from General Monckton to secretary Pitt, dated

Camp at Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 13th instant, his majesty's troops gained a very signal victory over the French, a little above the town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himself on the right of our line, received a wound pretty early, of which he soon after died, and I had myself the great misfortune of receiving one in my right breast by a ball, that went through part of my lungs (and which has been cut out under the blade bone of my shoulder), just as the French were giving way, which obliged me to quit the field. I have therefore, sir, desired general Townshend, who now commands the troops before the town (and of which I am in hopes he will be soon in possession), to acquaint you with the particulars of that day, and of the operations carrying on.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT MONCKTON.

P. S. His majesty's troops behaved with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

As the surgeons tell me there is no danger in my wound, I am in hopes of being soon enabled to join the army before the town.

Letter from Brigadier-General Townshend to secretary Pitt, dated

Camp before Quebec, Sept. 20, 1759.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you with the success of his majesty's arms, on the 13th instant, in an action with the French, on the heights to the westward of this town.

It being determined to carry the operations above the town, the posts at point Levi and isle d'Orleans being secured, the general marched with the remainder of the force from point Levi the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in transports, which had passed the town for that purpose. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made up, by admiral Holmes, in order to amuse the enemy, now posted along the north shore; but the transports being exceedingly crowded, and the weather very bad, the general thought proper to cantoon half his troops on the south shore, where they were refreshed, and reimbarked upon the 12th, at one in the morning. The light infantry, commanded by colonel Howe, the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Lascelles, and Anstruther, with a detachment of Highlanders, and American grenadiers, the whole being under the command of brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed boats, and, after some movement of the ships made by admiral Holmes, to draw off the attention of the enemy above, the boats fell down with the tide, and landed on the north shore, within a league of Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break: the rapidity of the ebb tide carried them a little below the intended place of attack, which obliged the light infantry to scramble up a woody precipice in order to secure the landing of the troops, by dislodging a captain's post, which defended a small intrenched path the troops were to ascend. After a little firing, the light infantry gained the top of the precipice, and dispersed the captain's post; by which means the troops, with a trifling loss from a few Canadians and Indians in the wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The boats, after dis-

embarking their troops, were sent back for the second embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anstruther's battalion to attack the four-gun battery on the left, was recalled by the general, who now saw the French army crossing the river St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began forming his line, having his right covered by the Louisbourg grenadiers; on the right of these again he brought Otway's; to the left of the grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Lascelles's, Highlanders, and Anstruther's; the right of this body was commanded by brigadier Monckton, and the left by brigadier Murray; his rear and left were protected by colonel Howe's light infantry, who was returned from the four-gun battery before-mentioned, which was soon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his force from the Beauport side, and advancing, shewed his intention to flank our left, where I was immediately ordered with general Amherst's battalion, which I formed *en potence*. My numbers were soon after encreased by the arrival of two battalions of royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the general, as a reserve, in eight subdivisions, with large intervals. The enemy lined the bushes in their front, with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and it is probable they had also placed there their best marksmen, who kept up a very galling, though irregular fire upon our whole line, who bore it with the greatest patience and good order, reserving their fire for the main body, now advancing. This fire of the enemy was, however, checked by our posts in front, which protected the forming our own line. The right of the enemy was composed of half the troops of the colony, viz. the battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the remainder of their Canadians and Indians. Their centre was a column, and formed of the battalions of Bearne and Guienne. Their left was composed of the remaining troops of the colony, and the battalion of royal Rousillon. This was, as near as I can ascertain, their line of battle. They brought up two pieces of small artillery against us, and we had been able to bring up but one gun; which, being admirably well served, galled exceedingly their column. My attention to the left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumstance which passed in the centre, much less to the right; but it is most certain that the enemy formed in good order, and that their at-

tack was very brisk and animated on that side. Our troops reserved their fire till within forty yards, which was then so well continued, that the enemy every where gave way. It was then that our illustrious general fell, at the head of Bragg's and the Louisbourg grenadiers advancing with their bayonets; and, about the same time, brigadier-general Monckton received his wound at the head of Lascelles's. In the front of the opposite battalions fell also Monsieur Montcalm; and his second in command is since dead of his wounds on board our fleet. Part of the enemy made a second faint attack. Part took to some thick copse wood, and seemed to make a stand. It was at this moment that each corps seemed in a manner to exert itself, with a view to its own peculiar character. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and Lascelles's, pressed on with their bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing briskly with the troops under his command, completed the route on this side; when the Highlanders, supported by Anstruther's, took to their broad-swords, and drove part into the town, and part to the works at their bridge on the river St. Charles.

The action on our left and rear was not so severe. The houses into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended, being supported by colonel Howe, who taking post with two companies behind a small copse, and frequently sallying upon the flanks of the enemy during their attack, drove them often into heaps, against the front of which body I advanced platoons of Amherst's regiment, which totally prevented the right wing from executing their first design. Before this, one of the royal American battalions had been detached to preserve our communication with our boats, and the other being sent to occupy the ground which brigadier-general Murray's movement had left open, I remained with Amherst's to support this disposition, and to keep in check the enemy's right, and a body of their savages, which waited still more towards our rear, opposite the posts of our light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our rear.

This, sir, was the situation of things, when I was told that there appeared some degree of confusion in the centre, arising from our pursuit of the enemy: I immediately repaired to that point, and immediately formed the troops with every possible degree of regularity. Scarcely was this effected when Monsieur Bougainville, with his

corps from Cape Rouge, consisting of 2000 men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery, and two battalions towards him, when he immediately retired. You will not, I hope, sir, blame me for not quitting such advantageous ground, and risking the fate of so decisive a day, by seeking a fresh enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz. woods and swamps. We took a great number of French officers upon the field of battle, and one piece of cannon. Their loss is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly on their regulars. I have been employed, from the day of action to that of the capitulation, in redoubting our camp beyond insult, in making a road up the precipice for our cannon, in getting up artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off the enemy's communication with the country. The 17th, at noon, before we had any battery erected, or could have any for two or three days, a flag of truce came out with proposals of capitulation, which I sent back again to the town, allowing them four hours to capitulate, or no farther treaty. The admiral had, at this time, brought up his large ships, as intending to attack the town. The French officer returned at night with terms of capitulation; which, with the admiral, were considered, agreed to, and signed at eight o'clock in the morning of the 18th instant. The terms granted will, I flatter myself, be approved of by his majesty, considering the enemy were assembling in our rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold season, which threatened our troops with sickness, and the fleet with some accident; our roads were already so bad, that we could not bring up a gun for some time; add to this, the advantage of entering the town with the walls in a defensible state, and thence being able to put there a garrison sufficiently strong to prevent a surprise. These, I hope, will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them the terms which I have herewith the honour to transmit. The inhabitants of the country come in to us fast, bringing in their arms, and taking the oaths of fidelity, until a general peace determines their situation.

I have the honour to enclose herewith, a list of the killed and wounded; a list of the prisoners, as perfect as I have as yet been able to procure it; a list of the artillery and stores in the town, as well as of those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of

the victory. By deserters we learn, that the enemy are re-assembling what troops they can, behind Cape Rouge; that Monsieur Levy is come down from the Montreal side to command them; some say he has brought with him, from thence, two battalions; if so, this blow has already assisted general Amherst. By other deserters we learn, that Monsieur Bougainville, with 800 men, and provisions, was on his march to throw himself into the town on the 18th, the very morning it capitulated, on which day we had not completed the investment of the place, as they had broke their bridge of boats, and had detachments in very strong works on the other side the river St. Charles.

I should not do justice to the admirals, and the naval service, if I neglected this occasion to acknowledge how much we are indebted for our success to the constant assistance and support received from them, and the perfect harmony and correspondence which have prevailed throughout all our operations, in the uncommon difficulties which the nature of this country, in particular, presents to military operations of a great extent, and which no army can itself solely supply; the immense labour required in transporting artillery, stores, and provisions; the long watchings and attendance in boats; the drawing up our artillery by seamen, even in the heat of the action; it is my duty, short as my command has been, to acknowledge for that, how great a share the navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, 13th September, 1759.

Total killed, 1 general,* 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 45 rank and file.

Total wounded, 1 brigadier-general,† 4 staff officers, 12 captains, 26 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 506 rank and file.

* Major-General Wolfe killed. † Brigadier-General Monckton wounded.

Missing, 3 rank and file.

Royal train of artillery and engineers, lieutenant Benzell, engineer, wounded; 1 gunner killed; 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 5 matrosses, wounded.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers,	9	53	00
Sergeants,	3	25	00
Drummers,	00	4	00
Rank and file,	45	506	3
ROYAL TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.			
Officers,	00	1	00
Gunners,	1	1	00
Bombardiers,	00	1	00
Matrosses,	00	5	00
Totals,	58	596	3

Commander in chief, Major-General Wolfe.

English line,
- 15th Amherst's,
- 28th Bragg's,
- 35th Otway's,
- 43d Kennedy's,
- 47th Lascelles's,
- 48th Webb's,
- 58th Anstruther's,
- Monckton's,
- 78th Highlanders,
- Laurence's,
- Frazer's,
- Louisburgh grenadiers.
- Royal artillery.

N. B. Maj. Gen. Wolfe killed.
Brig. Gen. Monckton wounded.
13*th Sept.* 1759.

Commander in chief, marquis de Montcalm.

French line.		*Strength.*
Right Column	La Colonie,	350
	La Sane, [one 12 po. iron,	340
	Languedoc	320
	Bearn,	200
	La Guienne,	200
Left Column	Royal Roussillon, [one 12 po. intended to be here, but was not placed.	230
	La Colonie,	300
Militia in the bushes and along the face of the bank, - -		1500
	Total,	3540

Principal officers.
Marquis de Montcalm, dead.
Brigadier Senezenquer, do.

French Force continued.

M. Bougainville's command.

Five companies grenadiers, 150 Canadian volunteers, 230 cavalry. 875 militia.—Total 1500, exclusive of 189 marines.

N. B. The above are all on board ships.

The battery of four pieces of cannon, 18 pounders, was destroyed the morning of our landing.

Two pieces of cannon were taken on the field.

GEORGE TOWNSHEND, Brigadier.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramsay, commander for his most Christian majesty in the higher and lower town of Quebec, knight of the military order of St. Louis, from his excellency the general commanding his Britannic majesty's forces.

Article I. M. de Ramsay demands the honours of war for his garrison, and that it shall be conducted back to the army in safety by the shortest road, with their arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds.—*The garrison of the town, composed of land forces, marines, and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France.*

Art. II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.—*Granted, provided they lay down their arms.*

Art. III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both crowns to serve as militia.—*Granted.*

Art. IV. That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants, shall not be touched.—*Granted.*

Art. V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed, nor ob-

liged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definitive treaty, between their most Christian and Britannic majesties.—*Granted.*

Art. VI. That the exercise of the catholic and Roman religion shall be preserved, and that safe-guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion require, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their most Christian and Britannic majesties.—*The free exercise of the Roman religion. Safe-guards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely, and with decency, the functions of his office wherever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannic and most Christian majesties.*

Art. VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof.—*Granted.*

Art. VIII. That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their most Christian and Britannic majesties on the 6th of February, 1759.—*Granted.*

Art. IX. That, before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town, to the English forces, their general will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safe-guards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.—*Granted.*

Art. X. That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the marquis de Vaudreuil, governor-general, of the reduction of the town; as also that this general shall be allowed to write to the French ministry, to inform them thereof.—*Granted.*

Art. XI. That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenour, without being liable to non-execution un-

der pretence of reprisals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation.—*Granted.*

The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at the camp before Quebec, the 18th of September, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSHEND,
DE RAMSAY.

QUEBEC

Is situated on a prominent point of land, between the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, about 320 miles from the sea, in north lat. 46° 48′.; long. west, from London, 71° 15′; and east, from Washington, 5° 45′.* It is 60 miles distant from the nearest point in the United States, in the district of Maine—170 from Montreal—246 from Plattsburg—and 796 from Albany. The town is divided into upper and lower. The upper town stands on a high limestone rock, of great natural strength, and it is well fortified. The citadel is constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond, 350 feet above the river, and is very strong; and the whole works have, of late years, been much improved.

The lower town occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory, which has been gained from the cliffs, on one side, by mining, and from the river, on the other, by the construction of wharves; and this is the principal place of commerce.

In consequence of the peculiarity of situation, the streets are generally irregular and uneven; many of them very narrow, and but few of them are paved. The houses are generally built of stone, and are very rough and unsightly, the interior being plain and void of taste. The public buildings are numerous, but the greater part of them are equally void of taste and elegance with the private buildings; though much labour and expense must have been bestowed on the construction. The principal public buildings are the Catholic

* See Melish's map of the seat of war.

cathedral church, the Jesuit's college, the seminary, the protestant metropolitan church, the court-house, the hotel Dieu, convent of Ursulines, library, general hospital, &c. The monastery, once a building of considerable importance, was destroyed by fire, in 1796; and the order became extinct.

The population appears, by the most recent accounts, to be about 15,000. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are of French extraction, who are gay and lively; and the inhabitants generally, are represented as being polite and hospitable.

Before the present war Quebec was a great emporium of commerce, and the city was remarkably well supplied with provisions. The country round Quebec is pretty fertile; but the stoppage of the supplies from the United States must have a considerable effect, both on the trade and markets.

The river, opposite the city, is from 900 to 1000 yards broad, and its greatest depth, at high water, is thirty fathoms, the anchorage being every where safe and good. The flow of the tide is very strong, rising usually to eighteen feet, and at spring-tides to twenty-four. The river, in winter, is frequently frozen over, when the scene becomes very amusing and interesting, affording the country people, on the south side, an opportunity of bringing their produce to market over the ice; and presenting a field for the exercise of the citizens, who are frequently seen driving their horses and carriages on the frozen surface of the river. Below the town the river widens out into a spacious basin, capable of containing a vast quantity of shipping. Immediately below this it is divided by the island of Orleans into two streams, from whence it widens out to 10 or 12 miles, continuing to encrease till it reaches the gulph of St. Lawrence, where it is 170 miles wide, and discharges one of the largest collections of fresh water on the surface of the globe. It is navigable with ships of the largest burden to Quebec, and with merchant vessels to Montreal. The tide flows to Three Rivers, about 70 miles above Quebec.

The view round Quebec is beautiful. To the west are the heights and plains of Abraham, rendered memorable by the battle between the French and English, in 1759. To the north is the river St. Charles, of which the windings present a picturesque appearance.

To the south and south-east is the river and high-lands above Point des Peres. To the east is the basin, Point Levi, Isle of Orleans, with the north and south channels. To the north-east are the mountains of Beauport, stretching beyond the river Montmorenci, remarkable as exhibiting one of the most wonderful falls in the world, a description of which shall close this account.

The river Montmorenci rises in the north-east, and passes through a course of considerable extent. On its approach to the St. Lawrence the channel is bounded by precipitous rocks, its breadth becomes much contracted, and the rapidity of the current is augmented. On the east side the bank is about 50 feet high, and nearly perpendicular; the opposite bank being of a singular shape, resembling the ruins of a lofty wall. The river descends between them with a foaming current, broken by huge masses of stone in its bottom. It continues to augment in velocity, and forms several cascades before reaching the great fall; when it is precipitated, in an almost perpendicular direction, over a rock 246 feet high, forming one of the most sublime views in the world.

The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The basin is bounded by steep cliffs, composed of grey limestone. An advantageous view of the fall may be obtained from the beach of the St. Lawrence, when it is low water.

After the reduction of Quebec the whole country above it fell before the British arms; and has since become the seat of very extensive settlements, under the British government. Of these the most important is the city of Montreal, being the great mart for traffic with the northern states, and with the Indians, and the emporium of the fur trade. A description and plan of that city, and adjacent country, has therefore been judged a proper accompaniment to the account of Quebec.

MONTREAL

Is situated on the south-east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, in 45° 28′ north latitude; and longi-

tude west from London 73° 20′; being east from Washington 3° 40′.* It is 170 miles above Quebec, 500 from the sea, 40 from the nearest land in the United States, 66 from Plattsburg, 200 from Kingston, at the east end of lake Ontario, and about the same distance from Sacket's Harbour. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, extending from north-east to south-west, and was originally surrounded by a wall to defend it against the Indians; but it was never in a state to resist the attack of a regular army. The fortifications fell to ruin long ago, and, in pursuance of an act of the colonial legislature, they have lately been entirely demolished. This city, like Quebec, is divided into upper and lower, though the difference of level between them does not exceed fifteen feet.

The streets are sufficiently wide, and regularly disposed, crossing one another mostly at right angles, so that the city is airy and agreeable. The houses of the principal inhabitants are neat and commodious; and the store-houses, for merchandize, are spacious and secure; but many of the other houses are badly built, and have a very poor appearance. The principal public buildings are the hotel Dieu, founded in 1644; the general hospital, *Place d'Armes*, the cathedral, a Roman catholic and an English church, a seminary, two convents, government house, and a court of law. Anciently there were a number of gates to the city, distinguished by several names, some of which yet remain, but the walls being away, the gates are now only known by name.

The front of the city stands on an eminence of from 10 to 15 feet above the level of the river, which forms a natural and very excellent wharf, the seat of an extensive commerce; and the environs are composed of four streets, viz. Quebec, St. Lawrence, Recolet, and St. Antoine. The city and suburbs contain about 12,000 inhabitants; and the city is in such a state of improvement that it promises to become one of the most important places on the western continent.

Montreal island is 30 miles long, and its greatest breadth between 7 and 8; its circumference being about 70 miles. The land rises gradually from the river, and, at the distance of two miles and a half from the city, forms a mountain, about 700 feet high, from the top of which there is a fine view.

* See Melish's map of the seat of war.

The island is divided into nine parishes, and is the seat of very extensive population. The principal settlements, besides Montreal, are *la Chine*, so called from a project formed to penetrate across the continent to China from this place; St. Joseph, le Saut, St. Laurent, St. Genevive, and St. Ann.

The isle of Jesus lies to the north-west of Montreal, from which it is divided by the river des Prairies; so called from being bordered on each side by meadows. This island is about 15 miles long, and 5 broad, and contains several settlements: and to the westward are two smaller islands, named *Bisart*, and *Perrot*. To the north of the isle of Jesus is the river St. John, a branch of the Outawas, or Grand River, a considerable stream, which towards the west is interspersed with such a vast variety of islands, that there appears as much land as water. To the west of this are the *Two Mountains*, and to the south of them the Outawas River extends itself into a large basin, called the lake of the Two Mountains, being about 8 or 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad; and, being divided into two channels by the isle Perrot, it forms a junction with the St. Lawrence in the lake St. Louis

Lake St. Louis is only an extension of the river St. Lawrence, about 4 miles broad, and stretches to la Chine, where it contracts to the breadth of little more than half a mile, and opposite to la Prairie there are considerable rapids; below which it spreads out into a stream from one to two miles wide, interspersed with a number of islands, among which the river runs with a strong current, and it is pretty deep. It is navigable with merchant vessels to Montreal, but it requires a strong east wind to bring them up, so that the passage is very tedious; but the city, nevertheless, has great mercantile advantages. It enjoys a much more favourable climate than Quebec, the winters being six weeks shorter. The soil around it is rich and fertile, and the markets are abundantly supplied; a considerable portion of the supplies, before the war, were furnished by the United States.

The mode of navigating the St. Lawrence and Outawas upwards, is interesting. The St. Lawrence is navigated by flat-bottomed boats, about forty-nine feet long, and six across, at the broadest part. They generally carry about 9000 lbs. and are conducted by four men and a

guide. Each boat is supplied with a mast and sail, a grappling iron, with ropes, and setting poles. When loaded, they take their departure from la Chine, generally eight or ten together, that the crews may aid each other; and the time of performing the voyage to Kingston and back is about ten or twelve days; the distance being about 200 miles.

From twenty to thirty of these boats are kept in the service of the government, for transporting necessaries to the troops, stores for the engineer department, and *presents of European manufacture* to the Indian tribes.

The navigation of the Outawas, or Grand River, is performed in *bark canoes*, in a direct course to St. Joseph, on lake Huron, and thence to the new establishment called Kamanastigua, on lake Superior.

REGISTER OF THE ARMY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

LINEAL RANK.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Henry Dearborn, 27 Jan. 1812
Thomas Pinckney, 27th March, 1812
James Wilkinson, 2 March, 1813
Wade Hampton, 2 March, 1813
Morgan Lewis, 2 March, 1813.
William H. Harrison, 2 March, 1813.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Joseph Bloomfield, 27 March 1812
James Winchester, 27 Mar. 1812
William Hull, 8 April, 1812.
Thomas Flournoy, 18 June 1812
Thomas H. Cushing, 2 July 1812
John Chandler, 8 July, 1812
John P. Boyd, 26 August, 1812
Thomas Parker, 12 Mar. 1813
George Izard, 12 March, 1813
Wm. H. Winder, 12 Mar. 1813
Duncan M'Arthur, 12 Mar. 1813
Lewis Cass, 12 March, 1813
Benjamin Howard, 12 Mar. 1813
David R. Williams, 9 July, 1813
Jacob Brown, 19 July, 1813
Leonard Covington, 1 Aug. 1813

COLONELS.

1802.

April 1. Henry Burbeck, *Brig. by brevet*, 1st art.

1808.

May 3. William Russell, 7 inf.
July 8, Jonas Simonds, 6 inf.
Aug. 18, Jacob Kingsbury, *in the staff*, 1 inf.

1812.

Mar. 12, Moses Porter, L A.
July 6, Richard Sparks. 2 inf
Alex. Macomb, 3 art
Thomas A. Smith, Rif
Peter P. Schuyler, 13 inf *in the staff*
Simond Larned, 9 inf
James Burn, 2 L D
Isaac Clark, 11 inf
Hugh Brady, 22 inf
Wm. P. Anderson, 24 inf
Cromwell Pearce, 16 inf
Patrick Jack, 8 inf
Samuel Wells, 17 inf
John Miller, 19 inf
William Drayton, 18 inf
James Wellborn, 10 inf
July 31, Joseph G. Swift, Eng.
Aug. 15, Daniel Bissell, 5 inf
Aug. 26, Robert Purdy, 4 inf

1813.

March 3, T. M. Randolph, 20 inf
March 12, Ed. P. Gaines, 25 inf
Winfield Scott, 2 art
David Brearly, 15 inf
Isaac A. Coles, 12 inf

Elea. W. Ripley, 21 inf
June 20, Chs. G. Boersler, 14 inf
Aug. 15, Homer V. Milton, 3 inf
James P. Preston, 23 inf

LIEUT. COLONELS.

1802.

April 1, Constant Freeman, *Col. by brevet*, 1 art.

1810.

Nov. 30, James Miller, 6 inf *Col by brevet.*

1811.

June 6, Gilbert C. Russell, 3 inf
Dec. 2, John R. Fenwick, L A. *Col. in the staff.*

1812.

July 6, John Bowyer, 2 inf
John Darrington, 4 inf
George W. Sevier, Rif
A. T. Macneil, 2 L D.
William M'Millan, 17 inf
John B. Campbell, 19 inf *Col. by brevet*
Benajah White, 18 inf
Jonas Cutting, 25 inf
George M'Feely, 22 inf
Richard Dennis, 16 inf
Moody Bedel, 11 inf
Andrew Pickens, 10 inf
July 31, Wal. K. Armistead, Eng
Aug. 15, Robert C. Nicholas, 1 inf

1813.

March 3, Geo. E. Mitchell, 3 art
James R. Mullany, 23 inf
James House, 3 art.
Francis K. Huger, 2 art *Col. in the staff*
March 12, Saml. S. Conner, 13 inf
Timothy Upham, 21 inf
Thomas Aspinwall, 15 inf
Joseph L. Smith, 24 inf
David Campbell, 20 inf
William Lindsay, 2 art.
April 30, Thornton Posey, 7 inf
June 7, Jacint Laval, 1 L D
June 20, Timothy Dix, 14 inf
Aug. 15, George Gibson, 5 inf
Robert Carr, 9 inf
Thomas Taylor, 12 inf
Lawrence Manning 8 inf

MAJORS.

1800.

March 21, Zebulon Pike, *Lieut. Col. by brevet*, 1 inf
July 31, William Mac Rea, *Lieut Col. by brevet*, 1 art.

1804.

Dec. 1, Abimael Y. Nicholl, 1 art *Col. in the staff*

1810.

March 15, Abraham Eustis, L A

1812.

March 12, James Read, 1 art
July 6, William R. Boote 2 inf *Col. in the staff*
John Campbell, 6 inf
George Bomford, Eng
Eph. L. Whitlock, 15 inf
John T. Woodford, 2 L D
Samuel Nye, 3 art
William Strother, 18 inf
Daniel M. Forney, 2 art
John V. H. Huyck, 13 inf
George Todd, 19 inf
July 31, William M'Ree, Eng
Aug. 1, James M'Donald, Rif
Aug. 15, Matthew Arbuckle, 3 inf
Aug. 26, Nathan Heald, 4 inf
Sept. 16, James V. Ball, 2 L D *Lieut. Col. by brevet.*

1813.

Jan. 20, Eli B. Clemson, 1 inf
William Swan, 2 inf *Col. in the Staff*
Ninian Pinkney, 5 inf
William Carson, 3 inf
Horatio Stark, 6 inf
Arthur Morgan, 7 inf
Stephen Ranney, 4 inf
Benjamin Forsythe, Rif
Nelson Luckett, 1 L D
Thomas Pitts, L A
March 3, George Armistead, 3 art
Washington Lee, 16 inf
William King, 15 inf *Col. in the Staff*

Samuel Lane, 14 inf
John Stanard, 20 inf
Rich. M. Malcom, 13 inf
Lewis L. Taylor, 20 inf
Robert C. Nicholas, 12 inf
Robert Lucas, 22 inf
Wm. S. Hamilton, 10 inf
Ralph Marlin, 22 inf
Orsa. C. Merrill, 11 inf
March 25, Wm. Cumming, 8 inf
March 30, Geo. Croghan, 17 inf
Lieut. Col. by brevet
Richard Graham, 17 inf
April 6, Thomas S. Jesup, 19 inf
April 12, H. B. Armstrong, 23 inf
April 30, Benjamin Wallace, 5 inf
May 5, James B. Many, 1 art
June 7, Thos. A. Helms, 1 L D
June 26, John Johnson, 21 inf
In the staff
Jacob Hindman, 2 art
Chas. K. Gardner, 25 inf
Willo. Morgan, 12 inf
Frs. Armstrong, 24 inf
Joseph Grafton, 21 inf
Isaac D. Bernard, 14 inf
Michael J. Kenan, 18 inf
Chester Lyman, 9 inf
Aug. 15, James Bankhead, 7 inf
In the staff
Ang L. Langham, 10 inf
Hy. Leavenworth, 9 inf
Daniel M'Farland, 23 inf
Robert Butler, 24 inf
John M'Neal, 11 inf
William Battey, 25 inf
Robert Gray, 16 inf
Philip Cook, 8 inf

CAPTAINS.

1797.

John Whisler, *Maj. by brevet* 1 inf

1800.

Hugh M'Call, *Maj. by brevet* 1 inf

1801.

Lloyd Beall, *Maj. by brevet* 1 art

1804.

Samuel T. Dyson 1 art
Nathaniel Leonard, 1 art.

1805.

Charles Wollstonecraft, 1 art

1806.

John B. Walbach, 1 art *Col. in the staff*

1807.

Moses Swett, 1 art

1808.

Charles Gratiot, Eng
William Wilson, 1 art
Ross Bird, 3d inf
John Nicks, 3 inf
Henry Atkinson, 3 inf *Col. in the staff*
John M'Clellan, 3 inf
Colin Buckner, 5 inf
Simon Owens, 1 inf
James B. Wilkinson, 2 inf
John Binney, 4 inf
James Woodruff, 3 inf
Daniel Hughes, 1 inf *Maj. in the staff*

1809.

Enoch Humphreys, 1 art
Ebenezer Beebe, 6 inf *Maj. in the staff*
William Piatt, 2 inf *Col. in the staff*
Henry R. Graham, Rif
Return B. Brown, 4 inf
Uriah Blue, 7 inf
John Machesney, 6 inf
Josiah Snelling, 4 inf *Major by brevet, and Maj. in the staff*
Abraham A. Massias, Rif
Francis Newman, 1 art
J. T. Arrowsmith, 6 inf
Arthur P. Hayne, 1 L D
Richard Oldham, 7 inf
William Butler, 3 inf
Gad Humphreys 6 inf

1810.

William Lawrence, 2 inf
James Doherty, 7 inf
John Walworth, 6 inf
Asa Morgan, 1 L D
George M. Brooke, 5 inf

James Gibson, L A *Col. in the staff*
Richard Whartenby, 5 inf
William Campbell, L A
R. T. H. M'Pherson, L A
Alden Partridge, Eng
Fielder Ridgeway, Rif
Robert B. Moore, 3 inf
Enos Cutler, 7 inf *Maj. in the staff*
Townsend Stith, 5 inf
Peter Muhlenberg, 6 inf
Zachariah Taylor, 7 inf *Maj. by brevet*
Walter H. Overton 7 inf

1811.

James S. Swearingen, 1 art *Maj. in the staff*
James Denking 3 inf
Seleck Osborne, 1 L D
Carey Nicholas, 1 inf *Maj. in the staff*
William M'Clelland, 7 inf
Henry B. Brevoort, 2 inf
John N. M'Intosh, L A
Hays G. White, 3 inf
Silas Halsey, 1 L D
Michael C. Hays, Rif
Alex. A. White, 7 inf
Lodowick Morgan, Rif
James Hanham, 1 art
Samuel Price, L A
Oliver G. Burton, 4 inf
Alex. M'Illhenny, 5 inf
Michael Walsh, 1 art
Talbot Chambers, 5 inf *Maj. in the staff*
Alex. Cummings, 1 L D
Charles Fuller, 4 inf
James Dorman, 5 inf
Clement Sadlier, 6 inf

1812.

Jan. 3, Robert Sterry, 6 inf *Maj. in the staff*
March 12, John Miller, 2 inf
Daniel Baker, 1 inf
James Reed, 1 art
April 1, Andrew M'Dowell, L A
Daniel Appling, Rif
June 4, Jas. E. A. Masters, 6 inf
July 1, Eleazer D. Wood, Eng *Maj. by brevet*
July 6, Reu. Chamberlain, 2 inf
Prentis Willard, Eng
Luther Leonard, L A
Joshua Hamilton, Rif
Ichabod B. Crane, 3 art
Roger Jones, 3 art
Nathan Towson, 2 art
Samuel B. Archer, 2 art
James H Boyle, 3 art
Alex. S. Brooks, 3 art
William Nicholas, 2 art
James N. Barker, 2 art
Step. R. Proctor, 2 L D
Jacob B. J'on, 2 art
Sanders Donoho, 2 art
Sam. G. Hopkins, 2 L D
Henry Hall, 2 L D
Thomas Biddle, jun. 2 art
Thomas P. Moore 12 inf
Henry Grindage, 14 inf
John W. Gookin, 3 art
Richard Pollard, 20 inf
Zachah. Rossell, 15 inf
George Cloud, 10 inf
Joseph Philips, 2 art
Thomas M. Nelson, 10 inf
Andrew H. Holmes, 24 inf *Maj. in the staff*
John Sproull, 13 inf
Josiah H. Vose, 21 inf
William Bradford, 17 inf
Peter Mills, 23 inf
James Gibson, 12 inf
Wm. Van Deursen, 3 art
Samuel D. Harris, 2 L D
John A. Burd, 2 L D
Abrm. Edwards, 19 inf
Joseph Selden, 2 L D
Turner Crooker, 9 inf
John G. Blount, 18 inf
Charles Quiray, 17 inf
James I. B. Romayne, 3 art
George G. Steele, 16 inf

Hugh R. Martin, 13 inf
David E. Twiggs, 8 inf
Richard Hightower, 17 inf
Charles W. Hunter, 15 inf
Sampson S. King, 22 inf
George Howard, 25 inf
John W. Weeks, 11 inf
George Butler, 18 inf
Dk. Van Veghten, 23 inf
Charles E. Tobey, 21 inf
Th. Montgomery, 14 inf
James Paxton, 12 inf
Har. H. Hickman, 19 inf
Hor. H. Watson, 3 art
Joseph Treat, 21 inf
Alexander Gray, 24 inf
Robert Cunningham 8 inf
Philip Brittain, 10 inf
Mordecai Myers, 13 inf
John Ritchie, 2 art
Hodijah Meade, 20 inf
Arthur Simkins, 18 inf
Eben. B. Morse, 3 art.
Jonas Holland, 2 L D
Thomas Sangster, 12 inf
Ar. C. Randolph, 12 inf
John Goodall, 2 art
Jacob Carmack, 22 inf
Myndert M. Dox, 13 inf
William Chisholm, 8 inf
Charles Proctor, 21 inf
William S. Jett, jr. 20 inf
Wilson Elliott, 19 inf
James M'Keon, 3 art
White Youngs, 15 inf
William M'Ilvain, 14 inf
John A Thornton, 20 inf
Rufus M'Intire, 3 art
David Holt, 17 inf
John A. Rogers, 24 inf
John Butler, 2 L D
John Pentland, 22 inf
Felix W. Warley, 8 inf
Robert Mitchell, 10 inf
Jesse Robinson, 2 art
William Taylor, 18 inf
Alex. M'Ewen, 16 inf
James Herron, 19 inf
Robert M. Gill, 2 art
William Jones, 8 inf
William O. Allen, 24 inf
John Macrae, jun. 20 inf
Philemon Hawkins, 2 art
Edward King, 18 inf
H. H. Van Dalsem, 15 inf
W. D. Lawrence, 13 inf
Emanuel I. Leigh, 10 inf
Jere. Chapman, 21 inf
Daniel Cushing, 2 art
James Hunter, 17 inf
James Charlton, 12 inf
John Foster, 22 inf
Benjamin S. Ogden, 3 art
James F. M'Elroy, 16 inf
Robert Desha, 24 inf
John T. Chunn, 19 inf
Byrd C Willis, 20 inf
Stanton Sholes, 2 art
Henry P. Taylor, 18 inf
William J. Adair, 17 inf
Mark Harden, 10 inf
Geo. W. Russell, 2 art
Charles Page 12 inf
And. L. Madison, 12 inf
Joseph Bryant, 10 inf
Benj. S. Egerton, 11 inf
Daniel Libby, 21 inf
Thomas W. Farrar, 8 inf
Spotswood Henry, 2 art
Saml. Gordon, 11 inf
Hugh Moore, 19 inf
Frederick Evans, 2 art
Benjamin Ropes, 21 inf
Peter Bradley, 25 inf
Jas. H. Campbell, 24 inf
William M'Queen, 8 inf
Josiah Woods, 10 inf
Samuel Bradford, 21 inf
Joseph Clay, 10 inf
Asahel Nearing, 19 inf
Jonathan Stark, 11 inf
Owen Clinton, 18 inf
James Duncan, 17 inf
Silas Amberson, 22 inf
Matthew I. Keith, 8 inf
Thos. I. Robeson, 18 inf

Jesse Copeland, 10 inf
Charles Crawford, 8 inf
David Scott, 23 inf
Henry Fleming, 14 inf
Charles Smith, 2 L D
Thomas Lyon, 16 inf
Ken. M'Kenzie, 14 inf
James Britton, 14 inf
Thomas Delano 23 inf
Abraham F. Hull, 9 inf
July 31, Joseph G. Totten, Eng
Maj. by brevet
Aug. Thos. A. Patterson, Rif
Benjamin Branch, L A
George W. Melvin, L A
Amb. Whitlock, 1 inf
Sept. Thomas Stockton, 3 art
Charles Larabee, 4 inf
Samuel Babcock, Eng
Jonathan Brooks, 3 art
Ho. G. Armstrong, 23 inf
Lizur B. Canfield, 23 inf
Wm. Davenport, 16 inf
Joseph L. Barton, 15 inf
Oct. Henry Phillips, 6 inf
Nov. Thomas Ramsey, Rif
Dec. W. M. Littlejohn, 1 L D
William Whistler, 1 inf

1813.

Jan. Stephen Collins, 3 art
Geo. W. Barker, 22 inf
John C. Symmes, 1 inf
Simeon Knight, 1 inf
Alpha Kingsley, 1 inf
Hezekiah Johnson, 1 inf
John T. Pemberton, 2 inf
Ebenezer Way, 4 inf
George Haig, 1 L D
William Smith, Rif
Ar. W. Thornton, L A
Feb. Thomas Murray, 1 art
Mar. William Gates, 1 art
Alex. J. Williams, 2 art
John Machesney, 16 inf
James Hamilton, 18 inf
Dav. Cummings, 14 inf
A. C. W. Fanning, 3 art
John M. O'Conner, 3 art
Geo. H. Richards, 3 art
Edmund Foster, 9 inf
Jere. H. Hayden, 15 inf
Wm. S. Foster, 11 inf
Joseph Kinney, 25 inf
Sullivan Burbank, 21 inf
John Anderson, 19 inf *Maj. in the staff*
Caleb H. Holder, 17 inf
Thomas Post, 12 inf
David Gwynne, 19 inf
April. Ste. W. Kearny 13 inf
Samuel Haring, 13 inf
Wm. A. Shelton, 20 inf
Th. B. Randolph, 20 inf
Narcissus Broutin, 7 inf
Isaac Roach, jun. 23 inf
David Espy, 22 inf
Jared Ingersoll, jun. 9 inf
Thomas M. Read, 25 inf
Miles Greenwood, 16 inf
Charles Gee, 20 inf
Bernard Peyton, 20 inf
Benj. W. Sanders, 17 inf
John B. Murdoch, 25 inf
Jos. Henderson, 22 inf
Mar. L. Hawkins, 17 inf
John Baldy, 16 inf
Wm. S. Henshaw, 5 inf
May. Julius F. Heileman, 1 art
William F. Ware, 2 inf
John Ganesvoort, 1 art
David S. Townsend, 9 inf
Thomas Karney, 14 inf
Minor Sturgus, 24 inf
Aaron Sutphen, 15 inf
Abraham Per Lee, 15 inf
John K. Paige, 13 inf
Wm. B. Adams, 13 inf
George Bender, jun. 9 inf
John Bliss, 11 inf
Hopely Yeaton, 1 art
Saml. M. Dewey, 3 art
John M. Davis, 2 inf
June. Levi Hukill, 1 L D *Maj. in the staff*
Samuel Maclay, 1 art
Simon D. Wattles, 23 inf

Azariah W. Odell, 23 inf
Henry Dyer, 25 inf
Thos. Lawrence, 22 inf
Leroy Opie, 5 inf
Willis Foulke, 22 inf
T. M. Randolph, jun. 2 art
Robert G. Hite, 12 inf
Mont. G. Waage, 18 inf
Frank Hampton, 24 inf
Eph. F. Gilbert, 23 inf
Richard Baen, 11 inf
Morrell Marston, 21 inf
Reuben Gilder, 14 inf
Minor Robins, 25 inf
Val. R. Goodrich, 11 inf
James F. Norris, 9 inf
July, Jackson Durant, 4 inf
Aug. Wm. R. Davis, 3 inf
Rich. H. Bell, 5 inf
Jacob D. Howell, 15 inf
Chars. J. Nourse, 2 L D
Sylvr. Churchill, 3 art
Wm. O. Wintson, 24 inf
Hughes Watson, 8 inf
John Campbell, 13 inf
Jona. W. Aitkin, 16 inf
Geo. W. Jackson, 19 inf
John A Thomas, 25 inf
Geo. M'Glassin, 15 inf
Wal. Wilkinson, 24 inf
Horace Hall, 11 inf
Benjamin Sneed, 11 inf
Joseph Marshall, 14 inf
Thomas Harrison, 9 inf
F. D. Cummins, 16 inf

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel.
Joseph G. Swift 31 July, 1812
Lieut. Colonel.
Walk. K. Armistead 31 July, 1812
Majors.
George Bomford 6 July, 1812
William M'Rec 31 July,

Captains.
Charles Gratiot 23 Feb. 1808
Alden Partridge 23 July, 1810
Eleazer D Wood 1 July, 1812
Maj. by brevet 6 May, 1813
Prentis Willard 6 do
Joseph G. Totten 31 do
Maj. by brevet 6 June, 1813
Samuel Babcock 20 Sep.
First Lieutenants.
Sylvanus Thayer 1 July, 1812
William Cutbush 1 do
Edward De Russey 6 do
Thomas P. Finley 31 do
Paymaster
Frederick Lewis 20 Sep.
Aid of Maj. Gen. Dearborn
James Gadsden 17 Mar. 1813
Second Lieutenants.
Theodore Maurice 1 Aug. 1813
Hipolite Dumas 3 do

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REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILERY.

Colonel.
Moses Porter 12 Mar. 1812
Lieut. Colonel.
John R. Fenwick 2 Dec. 1811
Adjutant General.
Majors.
Abraham Eustis 15 Mar. 1810
Thomas Pitts 20 Jan. 1813
Captains.
James Gibson 2 May, 1810
Inspector General.
William Campbell 30 do
Rob. H. M'Pherson 15 July
John N. M'Intosh 1 May, 1811
Samuel Price 15 Aug.
Andrew M'Dowel 1 April, 1812
Luther Leonard 6 July
Benjamin Branch 24 Aug.
George W. Melvin 24 do
Arthur W. Thornton 20 Jan. 1813
First Lieutenants.
Francis Stribling 1 Mar. 1811
Marie V. Boisaubin 1 do

Adam Larrabee 1 May, 1811
Thomas Ketchum 1 Sept.
Armstrong Irvine, 6 July 1813
John R. Bell 24 Aug.
Francis B. Murdoch 24 do
William F. Hobart 5 April
William Sumpter 27 May

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Second Lieutenants.

George W. Hight 3 Jan. 1812
William W. Smith 1 June
William K. Beall 11 Mar. 1813
George N. Morris 13 do
John H. Wilkins 30 do
Nelson Freeland 4 April
John Gates, jun. 1 do
Adjutant.
John T. M'Kinney 5 do
Samuel M. Mackay 27 May
Benjamin F. Robb 30 June

Third Lieutenants.

George E. Wells 3 May 1813
Elijah Lyon 20 do
Samuel Washburn 20 do
Henry Stanton 29 June
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Joseph Scott 2 July
Lloyd Hilleary 1 Aug.
James Roach 1 do
Edmund M. Giles 1 do
Richard W. Field 1 do

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Surgeon.

Tob. P. Cambridge 20 Mar. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

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1st REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Colonel.

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Lieut. Colonel.

Jacint Laval 7 June, 1813

Majors.

Nelson Luckett 20 Jan. 1813
Thomas A. Helms 7 June

Captains.

Arthur P. Hayne 10 Nov. 1809
Asa Morgan 18 Janu. 1810
Seleck Osborne 20 Feb. 1811
Silas Halsey 31 May
Alex. Cummings 1 Nov. 1812
Wm. M. Littlejohn 1 Dec. 1813
George Haig 20 Jan.
Levi Hukill 7 June
Assist. Insp. Gen.

First Lieutenants.

Elijah Boardman 3 May, 1810
John Hollingshead 20 Feb. 1811
Joseph Kean 31 May
Adjutant.
Henry Whiting 20 Aug.
Aid to Brig. Gen. Boyd.
George Birch 1 Nov.
Dillon Thomas 1 Dec. 1812
Francis S. Belton 20 Jan. 1813
Paymaster.
William Neilson 7 June

Second Lieutenants.

Louis Laval 1 May, 1812
James Barton 27 do
Loring Austin 28 Sept.
Val. P. Luckett 2 Oct.
Ed. Carrington 12 do
Owen Ransom 1 Dec.
Thomas Heriot 20 Jan. 1813
Wade Hampton, jr. 17 Mar.

Third Lieutenants.

George Watts 18 Mar. 1813
Fred. H. Lissenhoff 20 May
John A. Binns 2 July
Thomas F. Hunt 2 do
Benj. Desha 1 Aug.
Tho. J. Harrison 15 do

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Coronets.

Lemuel P. Gustine 29 July, 1813

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Surgeon.

Lewis Dunham 12 Dec. 1808

Surgeon's Mates.

Sam. H. Littlejohn 3 Apr. 1813

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2d REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Colonel.

James Burn 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Arch. T. Macneil 6 July, 1812

Majors.

John T. Woodford 6 July, 1812
James V. Ball 16 Sept.
Lt.Col. by brevet, 18 Dec. 1812

Captains.

Steph. R. Proctor 6 July, 1812
Sam. G. Hopkins 6 do
Henry Hall 6 do
Samuel D. Harris 6 do
John A. Burd 6 do
Joseph Selden 6 do
Jonas Holland 6 do
John Butler 6 do
Charles Smith 6 do
Charles J. Nourse 15 Aug. 1813
(Late Qr. Master)

First Lieutenants.

Abel Wheelock 6 July, 1812
Beverly Turpin 6 do
Walter German 6 do
John Nicholas, jr. 6 do
James Hedges 6 do
Arch. H. Sneed 6 do
Paymaster.
John D. Hart 6 do
Gabriel Barbour 6 do
Fayette Roane 16 April 1813
Tho. S. Johnson 16 May

Second Lieutenants.

Edward Conway 6 July, 1812
Walter Coles 6 do
Ira Williams 6 do
Benjamin Smith 6 do
John C. Tillotson 10 Aug.
Assist. Insp. Gen.
Robert H. Craig 18 Mar. 1813
Adjutant.
P. Callan 18 do
Isaac Griffith 18 do
Daniel Bartling 22 April
James Martin 30 do
Benjamin Burd 16 May

Third Lieutenants.

Thomas B. Barton 17 Mar. 1813
James Trippe 29 Apr. 1813
Armstg. M'Kinney 29 do
Harman A. Hays 29 do
Andrew M'Farland 29 do
Clinton Wright 29 do
Hugh Sterling 29 do
Charlton Clarkson 30 do
John Hoomes 20 May
Aid to Maj. Gen. Hampton
John Elbert 20 June

Cornets.

Thomas S. Bracken 16 May, 1813
Samuel Riddle 20 do
Sylvester Booth 19 July
Charles Clarkson 29 do
Rich. Worthington 29 do

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Surgeon.

Horace Buckner 6 July, 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

Lewis M. Bailey 7 May, 1812

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1st REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

Henry Burbeck 1 April, 1802
B. Gen. by brev. 10 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Constant Freeman 1 April, 1802
Col. by brevet, 10 July, 1812

Majors.

William MacRea 31 July, 1800
Lt. Col. by brev. 10 July, 1812
Abimael Y. Nicoll 1 Dec. 1804
Insp. General
James Read 12 Mar. 1812
James B. Many 5 May, 1813

Captains.

Lloyd Beall 16 Feb. 1801
Maj. by brevet, 10 July, 1812
Samuel T. Dyson 15 Sep. 1804
Nathaniel Leonard 1 Dec.
Ch. Wollstonecraft 13 Mar. 1805
John B. Walbach 31 Jan. 1806
Adj. General
Moses Swett 30 June, 1807
William Wilson 3 May, 1808
Enoch Humphreys 9 Jan. 1809
Francis Newman 1 Oct.

Jas. S. Swearingen 13 Jan. 1811
D. Q. M. General
James Hanham 10 Jan.
Michael Walsh 31 Oct.
James Reed 12 Mar. 1812
Thomas Murray 10 Feb. 1813
William Gates 3 Mar.
Julius F. Heileman 5 May
John Gansevoort 11 do
Hopely Yeaton 20 do
Samuel Maclay 20 June

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First Lieutenants.

Jonathan Eastman 30 June, 1807
Joseph Proveaux 9 Jan. 1809
Thomas Bennett 1 Aug.
Ethan A. Allen 1 Oct.
Archibald Darrah 29 Jan. 1811
Mann P. Lomax 30 June
Justus Post 1 July
Agent of fortns.
Satterlee Clarke 10 do
Dist. Paymaster.
Samuel Champlain 31 Oct.
D. Q. M. General
Heman A. Fay 23 Dec.
Milo Mason 29 Feb. 1812
Chrs. Van de Venter 12 Mar.
D. Q. M. General
John Fitzgerald 14 Mar.
John Erving, jr. 16 Aug.
Assist. Adj. General
Abraham L. Sands 10 Feb. 1813
Thomas J. Beall 3 Mar.
James Daliba 3 do
Gustavus Loomis 5 May
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Ezra Smith 11 do
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Richard H. Ashley 24 do
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
John S. Brush 20 June

Second Lieutenants.

Fabius Whiting 10 Feb. 1812
Samuel Spotts 10 do
William Parker 10 do
Levi Whiting 10 do
James W. Rouse 27 Mar.
Burgis B. White 14 April
Peter St. Medard 30 do
Abel B. Chase 30 do
James Baker 1 May
William H. Nicoll 6 July
Aid to Brig. Gen. Burbeck
James W. Lent, jr. 12 Mar. 1813
Charles Clark 12 do
Thomas Elfe, jr. 17 Mar.
Samuel Rockwell 20 do
Joseph Bosque 12 April
Aaron W. Forbush 5 May
Peter Melendy 29 June
Benjamin C. Bartlett 29 do

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Third Lieutenants.

Moses M. Russell 10 July, 1813
Hugh Orr 19 do
Edward Baynton 29 do
James Bennett 1 Aug.
William J. Sever 1 do
Edmund Hopkins 1 do
Benjamin Connor 3 do
A. Top. Engr.

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2D REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

Winfield Scott 12th Mar. 1813

Lieut. Colonels.

Francis K. Huger 3 Mar. 1813
Adj. General
William Lindsay 12 do

Majors.

Daniel M. Forney 6 July, 1812
Jacob Hindman 26 June, 1813

Captains.

Nathan Towson 6 July, 1812
Samuel B. Archer 6 do
William Nicholas 6 do
James N. Barker 6 do
Jacob B. I'on 6 do
Sanders Donoho 6 do
Thomas Biddle, jr. 6 do
Brigade Major
Joseph Philips 6 do
John Ritchie 6 do
John Goodall 6 do
Jesse Robinson 6 do
Robert M. Gill 6 do
Phile. Hawkins, jr. 6 do

Daniel Cushing 6 July, 1812
Stanton Sholes 6 do
George W. Russell 6 do
Spotswood Henry 6 do
Frederick Evans 6 do
Alex. J. Williams 12 Mar. 1813
Th. M. Randolph, jr. 26 June

First Lieutenants.

John S. Peyton 6 July, 1812
Henry K. Craig 6 do
Adrian Neil 6 do
Patrick M'Donogh 6 do
William M. Read 6 do
Jonathan Kearsley 6 do

Adjutant

William J. Cowan 6 do
John Fontaine 6 do
Joseph H. Larwill 6 do
Lowndes Brown 6 do
Luther Scott 6 do
Robert R. Ruffin 6 do

Paymaster

Henry Slaughter 6 do
James H. Dearing 6 do
Isaac Davis 13 Mar. 1813
Rich. A. Zantzinger 13 do
Robert Stewart 13 do
James L. Edwards 28 do
Edwin Sharpe 26 June
William Tyler 14 Aug.

Second Lieutenants.

Jacob Warley 6 July, 1812
Joseph D. Smith 6 do
Lewis Morgan 6 do
John Ruffin 6 do
James H. Gamble 6 do
John W. Kincaid 6 do
Robert Goode 6 do
Francis O. Byrd 6 do
Thomas Winn 6 do
Thomas Clark 16 Apr. 1813

Assist. Top. Eng.

Colden D. Cooper 16 do

Aid to B. G. Izard

Joseph P. Prince 16 do
George Doneghey 16 do
Presley J. Nevill 20 do
Matthew S. Massey 13 May
Joseph P. Bunting 26 June
John Henderson 26 June, 1813
Thomas Shubrick 26 do

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Third Lieutenants.

Wm. E. Broadwater 2 July, 1813
Benjamin Lawson 9 do
Henry M. Campbell 19 do
John Mitchell 19 do
Henry L. Duffel 1 Aug.
Walter Berryman 1 do
James C. Pickett 4 do

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Surgeon.

Jacob De La Motta 1 May, 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

James Trimble 6 July, 1812
Louis L. Near 6 do

3D REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

Alexander Macomb 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonels.

George E. Mitchell 3 Mar. 1813
James House 3 do

Majors.

Samuel Nye 6 July, 1812
George Armistead 3 Mar. 1813

Captains.

Ichabod B. Crane 6 July, 1812
Roger Jones 6 do

Brigade Major

James H. Boyle 6 do
Alexander S. Brooks 6 do
John W. Gookin 6 do
Wm. Van Deursen 6 do
Jas. I. B. Romayne 6 do
Horace H. Watson 6 do
Ebenezer B. Morse 6 do
James M'Keon 6 do
Rufus M'Intire 6 do
Benjamin S. Ogden 6 do
Thomas Stockton 10 Sept.
Jonathan Brooks 24 do
Stephen Collins 13 Jan. 1813
A. C. W. Fanning 13 Mar.
John M. O'Connor 13 do
(Late Qr. Mr.)

George H. Richards 13 May, 1813
Samuel M. Dewey 20 May
Sylvester Churchill 15 Aug.

First Lieutenants.

Benjamin K. Pierce 6 July, 1812
Adjutant
James Green, jr. 6 do
Jeremiah L. Tracy 6 do
Moses J. Chase 6 do
William de Peyster 6 do
John Farley 6 do
Harold Smyth 6 do
Peter Pifer 6 do
Benjamin Brearley 6 do
John W. Green 6 do
Samuel Weston 6 do
John Biddle 13 Mar. 1813
Charles M. Macomb 13 do
Adjutant
Joseph H. Rees 13 do
William R. Duncan 13 do
Chester Root 13 do
Paymaster
Matthew Jenkins 13 do
Philip D. Spencer 13 May
John Mountfort 20 do
William Shannon 15 Aug.

Second Lieutenants.

Greenleaf Dearborn 6 July, 1812
Felix Ansart 6 do
William King 6 do
Thomas C. Legate 6 do
John P. Bartlett 6 July, 1812
Adam A. Gray 6 do
John I. Cromwell 23 Nov.
Thomas Chrystie 18 Mar. 1813
Assist. Adj. Gen.
Francis P. Woolsey 20 May
William M'Clintock 20 June
Lemuel H. Osgood 20 do

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Third Lieutenants.

Reynold M. Kirby. 9 July, 1813
George B. Sheldon 9 do
William B. Read 29 do
Theo. G. Beekman 29 do
Th. Chickering 1 Aug.

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Surgeon.

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Surgeon's Mates.

Joseph Eaton 14 Apr. 1812
German Senter 14 do

1ST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Jacob Kingsbury 18 Aug. 1808
Insp. General

Lieut. Colonel.

Robert C. Nicholas 15 Aug. 1812

Majors.

Zebulon Pike 20 Mar. 1800
Lt. Col. by brevet, 10 July, 1812
Eli. B. Clemson 20 Jan. 1813

Captains.

John Whistler 1 July, 1797
Major by brevet, 10 July, 1812
Simon Owens 18 Aug. 1808
Daniel Hughes 15 Dec.
Assist. Insp. Gen.
Daniel Baker 12 Mar. 1812
Aid to M G. Lewis
Ambrose Whitlock 26 Aug.
Dist. Paymaster
William Whistler 31 Dec.
John C. Symmes 20 Jan. 1813
Simeon Knight 20 do
Dist. Paymaster
Alpha Kingsley 20 do
Hezekiah Johnson 20 do

First Lieutenants.

Benjamin Marshall 14 Oct. 1808
John Brownson 8 Dec.
Thomas Hamilton 15 do
Jacob W. Albright 26 Aug. 1812
Samuel Perkins 31 Dec.
Lina. T. Helm 20 Jan. 1813
James W. Bryson 20 do
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
John Campbell 20 do
Dixon Stansbury 20 do
Barony Vasquez 30 July

Second Lieutenants.

Lewis Bissell 12 Mar. 1812
John A. Shaw 26 Aug.
Ormond Marsh 30 Oct.

Daniel Curtis 31 Dec. 1812
Robert A. M'Cabe 31 do
Newton E. Westfall 20 Jan. 1813
William Anderson 20 do
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Lawrence Taliaferro 14 Aug.

Third Lieutenants.

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Ensigns.

James C. Wooding 1 Aug. 1813
Henry Carrington 1 do

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Surgeon.

Hanson Catlett 18 Feb. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

Samuel C. Muir 7 April, 1813

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2D REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Richard Sparks 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

John Bowyer 6 July, 1812

Majors.

William R. Boote 6 July, 1812
Insp. General
William Swan 20 Jan. 1813
Qr. Master Gen.

Captains.

Hugh M'Call 19 Aug. 1800
Maj. by brevet, 10 July, 1812
James B. Wilkinson 8 Oct. 1808
William Piatt 17 Feb. 1809
Quar. Mas. Gen.
William Lawrence 1 Jan. 1810
Henry B. Brevoort 1 May, 1811
John Miller 12 Mar. 1812
Reubn. Chamberlain 6 July
John T. Pemberton 20 Jan. 1813
Dist. Paymaster
William F. Ware 5 May
John M. Davis 30 do
(Late Paymaster)

First Lieutenants.

Alexander Brownlow 1 Jan. 1810
Adjutant
John Mathers 1 May, 1811
John T. Wirt 6 July, 1812
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Evert Bogardus 6 do
Hezekiah Bradley 15 Aug.
Quarter Master
Perrin Willis 1 Nov.
Hippolite H. Villard 10 Jan. 1813
John Bliss 20 do
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Henry A. Burchsted 5 May
Jonathan Bell 30 do
Aid to M. G. Wilkinson

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Doggett 28 Sep. 1812
Robert Sturgus 1 Nov.
James Stuarte 27 Dec.
Henry Conway, jr. 10 Jan. 1813
Nathaniel Clarke 20 do
William M. Smith 20 do

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Third Lieutenants.

Jesse B. Wilkinson 1 Aug. 1813

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3D REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Homer V. Milton 15 Aug. 1813

Lieut. Colonel.

Gilbert C. Russell 6 June, 1811

Majors.

Matthew Arbuckle 15 Aug. 1812
William Carson 20 Jan. 1813

Captains.

Ross Bird 1 July, 1808
John Nicks 1 do
Henry Atkinson 1 do
Insp. General
John M'Clelland 1 do
James Woodruff 12 Dec.
William Butler 31 Dec. 1809
Robert B. Moore 1 Sept. 1810
James Denking 6 Feb. 1811
Hays G. White 11 May
William R. Davis 4 Aug. 1813

First Lieutenants.

Samuel W. Butler 7 Aug. 1809
Paymaster

Henry Chotard 31 Dec. 1809
Adjutant
Benjamin D. Herriot 1 Dec. 1810
Samuel C. Mabson 31 do
John Burnett 1 Mar. 1811
Quarter Master
William Laval 11 May
Joseph M. Wilcox 3 Jan. 1812
George Morley 24 April
John L. Carey 1 Nov.
John F. Everitt 4 Aug. 1813

Second Lieutenants.

William Triplett 3 Jan. 1812
John W. Hansell 3 do
Thomas Hunter 3 do
Benjamin Harvey, jr. 3 do
William Christian 3 do
Walter Bourke 12 March
John Tarrant 12 do
Archimides Donoho 1 Nov.
James Smith 19 do
Tilman Turner 4 Aug. 1813

Third Lieutenants.

Robert Goodwin 12 Mar. 1813
John Martin 12 do
William L. Robeson 12 do
John A. Watson 12 do
Richard Cocke 12 do
James A. Hart 12 do
Jack F. Ross 20 May, 1813
Thomas W. Barton 1 Aug.

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Ensigns.

Charles Stephens 29 June, 1813
Thomas Rogers 29 do
Wady V. Cobbs 4 Aug.

Surgeon.

Richard Shubrick 8 Aug. 1809

Surgeon's Mates.

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4TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Robert Purdy 26 Aug. 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

John Darrington 6 July, 1812

Majors.

Nathan Heald 26 Aug. 1812
Stephen Ranney 20 Jan. 1813

Captains.

John Binney 12 Dec. 1808
Return B. Brown 18 Mar. 1809
Josiah Snelling 12 June
Maj. by brevet, 9 Aug. 1812,
and Assist. Insp. Gen.
Oliver G Burton 25 Aug. 1811
Charles Fuller 9 Nov.
Charles Larrabee 15 Sept. 1812
Ebenezer Way 20 Jan. 1813
Jackson Durant 31 July, 1813

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First Lieutenants.

John L. Eastman 9 June, 1810
Adjutant
Frederick Conkling 1 June, 1811
Abraham Hawkins 25 Aug.
George P. Peters 29 Oct.
Paymaster
John Smith 31 do
Lewis Peckham 9 Nov.
George Gooding 15 Feb. 1812
Josiah Bacon 15 Sept.
Quarter Master
Parker Greenough 20 Jan. 1813
Michael Bulley 31 July

Second Lieutenants.

Joseph Plymton 3 Jan. 1812
George W. Hovey 3 do
Robert Clark 3 do
Phineas Wheelock 3 do
Shubal Butterfield 3 do
Rufus Preble 15 Feb.
Samuel Armstrong 15 Sept.
Samuel Legate 20 Jan. 1813
Paul Peckham 30 May
Johnson Ranney 31 July

Third Lieutenants.

Edmund Kirby 12 Mar. 1813
Charles Munroe 12 do
Jacob P. Norton 12 do
Abiel Wilson, jr. 12 do
Noah Wadhams 27 do
George W. Boyd 16 April
Thomas Hunt 6 May
John L. Gardner 20 do

Timothy Green, jr. 20 May, 1813

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Ensigns.

John Drake 20 May, 1813
James Dean 19 July

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Surgeon.

Sylvester Day 13 Mar. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

Amos Farnesworth 14 April, 1812
Joseph M. Harper 19 Jan. 1813

5TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Daniel Bissell 15 Aug. 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

George Gibson 15 Aug. 1813

Majors.

Ninian Pinkney 20 Jan. 1813
Aid to Maj. Gen. Wilkinson
Benjamin Wallace 13 April

Captains.

Colin Buckner 1 July, 1808
George M. Brooke 1 May, 1810
Richard Whartenby 3 do
Townsend Stith 30 Sept.
Alex. M'Illhenny 1 do 1811
Talbot Chambers 31 Oct.
Assist. Adj. Gen.
James Dorman 9 Nov.
Wm. S. Henshaw 30 April, 1813
Leroy Opie 26 June
Richard H. Bell 15 Aug.

First Lieutenants.

John Jamison 31 Oct. 1811
Adjutant
James Saunders 9 Nov.
Aid to Brig. Gen. Parker
Joseph Owens 3 Jan. 1812
Paymaster
Richard W. Chick 12 Mar.
John S. Allison 6 July
John R. Corbaly 6 do
William C. Bird 1 Sept.
Phillip B. Greenwell 30 April
John G. Clarke 26 June
John Gassaway 15 Aug.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry O. Hill 3 Jan. 1812
John W. Smoot 3 Jan. 1812
James M'Gunegle 12 Mar.
Quarter Master
James Cummings 6 July
Steph. W. Prestman 6 do
George D. Snyder 1 Sept.
John Fendall 30 Apr. 1813
John B. Taylor 26 June
John Darnal, jr. 14 Aug.
George Murray 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Matthew Galt, jr. 12 Mar. 1813
Frederick E. Hedges 8 April
James Kearney 11 do
A. Top. Eng.
James Smith, jr. 16 do
John A. B. Harding 25 do
George Rea 14 Aug.
Jacob Swoyer 14 do
William C. Yates 14 do
Thomas Murphey 14 do
Martin Fishback 15 do

Ensigns.

George Brent 2 July, 1813
Bailey Buckner 2 do
Albert Vincent 19 do
Greenville Liftwich 19 do
Thomas W. Morgan 19 do
John Maul 29 do
Robert Means 29 do
John Wells 29 do
Wm. R. Richardson 31 do

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Surgeon.

Adam Hays 10 Feb. 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

Alexander Blair 6 July, 1812
Clajon Reily 22 Mar. 1813

6TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Jonas Simonds 8 July, 1800

Lieut. Colonel.

James Miller 30 Nov. 1810
Col. by brevet, 9 August

Majors.

John Campbell 6 July, 1812

Horatio Stark 20 Jan. 1813

Captains.

Ebenezer Beebe 19 Jan. 1809
Assist. Adj. Gen.
John Machesney 10 June
John T. Arrowsmith 20 Oct.
Gad Humphreys 31 Dec.
John Walworth 1 Jan. 1810
Peter Muhlenberg 1 Oct.
Clement Sadlier 15 Nov. 1811
Robert Sterry 3 Jan. 1812
Assist. Insp. Gen.
James E. A. Masters 4 June
Henry Phillips 13 Oct.
Dist. Paymaster

First Lieutenants.

Edward Webb 1 Oct. 1810
Henry Shell 9 Mar. 1811
James Bailey 3 Jan. 1812
Londus L. Buck 3 do
Alex. R. Thompson 3 do
John Chapman 6 July
William Hazard 13 Oct.
Quarter Master
Gerard D. Smith 31 do
Adjutant
Geo. W. Ten Broeck 20 Mar. 1813

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Second Lieutenants.

Robert B. Cuyler 3 Jan. 1812
Dav. Vander Heyden 3 do
George W. Runk 3 do
Henry R. Windle 3 do
Henry Cooke 12 March
Nathaniel Sherman 4 Oct.
Robert M'Clellan 4 do
Paymaster
Isaac L. Dubois 13 do
George Keese 31 Feb. 1813
William B. Staats 20 March

Third Lieutenants.

Abrm. Quackinbush 12 Mar. 1813
James Young 12 do
John Sisk 12 do
William Bezeau 12 do
Henry Meyer 12 do
Patrick Ford 20 May
John Harris 19 July
Charles Rowan 19 July, 1813

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Ensigns.

Walter Bicker, jr. 29 July, 1813
John Wood 29 do
James Fulton 31 do

Surgeon.

Thomas Lawson 21 May, 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

William Beaumont 2 Dec. 1812
Thos. V. Wiesenthal 19 July, 1813

7TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

William Russel 3 May, 1808

Lieutenant Colonel.

Thornton Posey 30 Apr. 1813

Majors.

James Bankhead 15 Aug. 1813
Assist. Adj. Gen.
Ross Bird

Captains.

Uriah Blue 9 May, 1809
Richard Oldham 1 Dec.
James Doherty 1 Jan. 1810
Enos Cutler 3 Sep.
Assist. Insp. Gen.
Zachariah Taylor 30 Nov.
Major by brevet, 5 Sep. 1812
Walter H. Overton 3 Dec.
Carey Nicholas 1 Mar. 1811
Assist. Adj. Gen.
William M'Clellan 1 do
Alex. A. White 6 June
Narcissus Broutin 6 April, 1813

First Lieutenants.

Jeoffry Robertson 30 Nov. 1810
Adjutant
James S. Wade 3 Dec.
Samuel Vail 1 Mar. 1811
George C. Allen 1 do
Elijah Montgomery 24 June
David M'Clellan 10 Feb. 1812
Quarter Master
Thos. R. Richardson 10 do
Jacob Miller 10 do
Michael M'Clelland 20 Jan. 1813
Samuel Kercheval 6 April

Second Lieutenants.

Isaac Bickley	10 Feb. 1812
Etheldred Taylor	10 do
William Snodgrass	10 do
Henry P. Heim	10 do
William Prosser	10 do
James Forsythe	10 do
John Hays	10 do
John Meek	20 Jan. 1813
John N. Carrick	20 March
Turby F. Thomas	9 July

Third Lieutenants.

Elisha T. Hall	12 Mar. 1813
Thomas Blackstone	12 do
John Weaver	12 do
Isaac M. Rieley	12 do
Andrew Ross	2 May
John Noble	2 do
Thomas Hanson	29 June
Theodorick B. Rice	9 Aug.
David Burford	9 do
Noble Johnson	9 do

Ensigns.

William Query	2 July, 1813
Archibald Nelson	19 do
Wilson Creed	19 do
French S. Gray	6 Aug.
Richard B. De Witt	6 do
William S. Doherty	9 do

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Surgeon.

Adam G. Goodlet	10 Feb. 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

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8TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Patrick Jack	6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Lawrence Manning	15 Aug. 1813

Majors.

William Cumming	25 Mar. 1813
Philip Cook	15 Aug.

Captains.

David E. Twiggs	6 July, 1812
Robert Cunningham	6 do
William Chisholm	6 July, 1812
Felix B. Warley	6 do
William Jones	6 do
Thomas W. Farrar	6 do
Aid to B. Gen. Flournoy	
William M'Queen	6 do
Brigade Major	
Matthew I. Keith	6 do
Charles Crawford	6 do
Hughes Watson	15 Aug. 1813

First Lieutenants.

Hamlin Cook	6 July, 1812
Dist. Paymaster	
Roswell P. Johnson	6 do
Thomas S. Bailey	6 do
Thomas C. Hunter	6 do
Otis Dyer	6 do
John Mallory	5 May, 1813
Moses A. Roberts	5 do
James Wilde	5 do
Adjutant	
William Bee, jr.	14 Aug.
Edward Halloway	15 do

Second Lieutenants.

James A. Black	6 July, 1812
Beverly Martin	6 do
Robert Lamar	6 do
Henry Bill	25 Mar. 1813
Robert V. Marye	25 do
Peter Lequeux	5 May
A. D. Q. M. Gen.	
James Ferguson	5 do
Aid to M. Gen. Pinckney	
Thomas F. Wells	5 do
Lemuel Gresham	14 Aug.
William W. Davis	15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Samuel Coleman	5 May, 1813
James Colson	5 do
John G. Bostwick	5 do
William Wayne	5 do
Augustus Dousset	5 do
Richard J. Easter	5 do
John A. Beaulard	15 Aug.

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Ensigns.

Henry A. Oneal	20 May, 1813

James Gignilliat 20 May, 1813
James G. Stallings 2 July

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Surgeon.

William R. Waring 11 Apr. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

Joseph W. Caldwell 6 July, 1812
Charles Lewis 19 July, 1813

9TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Simon Larned 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Robert Carr 15 Aug. 1813

Majors.

Chester Lyman 26 June, 1813
Henry Leavenworth 1813

Captains.

Turner Crooker 6 July, 1812
Abraham F. Hull 6 do
Edmund Foster 13 Mar. 1813
Jared Ingersoll, jr. 16 April
David S. Townsend 13 May
George Bender, jr. 13 do
James F. Norris 26 June
Thomas Harrison 15 August

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First Lieutenants.

Samuel L. Allen 23 Mar. 1813
William L. Foster 23 do
Benj. F. Green 30 do
John Fowle, jr. 16 April
Paymaster
Stephen Turner 13 May
Ebenezer Childs 13 do
Loring Palmer 26 June, 1813
David Perry 30 do
Aaron Lewis 15 August
John H. Cranson 15 do

Second Lieutenants.

William Browning 13 Mar. 1813
Daniel Chandler 13 do
Lewis Norris 16 April
Quarter Master
Henry Wellington 13 May
Charles Foster 13 do
William Lyman 26 June
Otis Fisher 30 do
Edward Norton 15 July, 1813
Joseph Gleason 14 August
Adjutant
Fred. A. Hildrith 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Joshua Howard 17 Mar. 1813
John Christie 15 August
David Foot 15 do
Adolph. Burghardt 15 do
Timothy Childs, jr. 15 do

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Ensigns.

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Surgeon.

Joseph Lovell 15 May, 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

James H. Bradford 14 Apr. 1812
Thomas G. Mower 2 Dec.

10TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

James Wellborn 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Andrew Pickens 6 July, 1812

Majors.

Wm. S. Hamilton 3 Mar. 1813
Angus L. Langham 15 August

Captains.

George Cloud 6 July, 1812
Thomas M. Nelson 6 do
Philip Brittain 6 do
Robert Mitchell 6 do
Emanuel I. Leigh 6 do
Mark Harden 6 do
Joseph Bryant 6 do
Josiah Woods 6 do
Joseph Clay 6 do
Jesse Copeland 6 do

First Lieutenants.

George Vashon 6 July, 1812
Adjutant
George Strother 6 do
William Bailey 6 do
Hugh H. Carson 6 do
William Ward 6 do
Abner S. Lewis 6 do
Charles Lutterloh 6 do
William L. Dufphey 15 Apr. 1813

William Irvine	14 Aug. 1813

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Second Lieutenants.

Joseph J. Clinch	6 July, 1812
Thomas D. Kelly	6 do
Joseph G. Wall	6 do
Arthur Fox	6 do
Richard Plummer	6 do
Samuel A. Miller	23 Mar. 1813
Lewis Yancey	23 do
Jehu Bird	15 April
Anthony G. Glynn	14 Aug.

Paymaster

James Roane	15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Burwell T. Goodwyn	24 Mar. 1813
John Garrett	24 do
Wilie J. Gordon	24 do
James Norris	24 do
Isaac Craton	24 do
Farquhar M'Rae	24 do
George R. Bridges	24 do
William Lancaster	14 Aug.
James Hill	14 do
Samuel Thomas	14 do

Ensigns.

William Alexander	24 Mar. 1813
Robert Wood	24 do
Nathan S. Wade	24 do
Robert H. Goodwyn	24 do
Martin Parkes	2 July
William Pannill	2 do
John Carney	19 do
Nathaniel Mitchell	19 do
Thomas H. Ferguson	31 do
Samuel H. Bryant	1 Aug.

Surgeon.

Isaac Forster	10 July, 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

Egbert H. Bell	12 Mar. 1812
Reuben Everitt	24 Mar. 1813

11TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Isaac Clark	6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Moody Bedel	6 July, 1812

Majors.

Orsamus C. Merrill	3 Mar. 1813
John M'Neal, jr.	15 Aug.

Captains.

John W. Weeks	6 July, 1812
Benjamin S. Egerton	6 do
Samuel Gordon	6 do
Jonathan Stark	6 do
William S. Foster	13 Mar. 1813
John Bliss	13 May
Richard Baen	26 June

(Late Qr. Mr.)

Val. R. Goodrich	26 do
Horace Hale	15 Aug.
Benjamin Smead	15 do

First Lieutenants.

Malachi Corning	6 July, 1812
Walter Sheldon	13 Mar. 1813

Paymaster

William S. Heaton	13 do
James Wells	13 do
James Greene	13 May
Henry J. Blake	26 June
David Crawford	26
Rufas Bucklen, jr.	15 Aug.
Newman S. Clarke	15 do.

Adjutant

Thomas Levake	15 do.

Second Lieutenants.

William F. Hail	13 Mar. 1813
Ezekiel Jewett	13 May
Fred. A. Sawyer	26 June
Timothy Aldrich	26 do
John V. Barron	26 do
Thomas Staniford	26 do
Horace Morris	14 Aug.
William Risley	15 do
Joseph E. Merritt	15 do
Enoch Cooper	15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Isaac Clark, jr.	15 Aug. 1813

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Ensigns.

Salmon C. Cotton	19 July, 1813
John C. Walker	19 do
John Levake	29 do

Joseph Hopkins 4 Aug. 1813

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Surgeon.

Gordon P. Spencer 7 Apr. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

Theodore Woodward 9 Aug. 1813
John Sackett 9 do

12TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Isaac A. Coles 12 Mar. 1813

Lieut. Colonel.

Thomas Taylor 15 Aug. 1813

Majors.

Robert C. Nicholas 3 Mar. 1813
Willoughby Morgan 26 June

Captains.

Thomas P. Moore 6 July, 1812
James Gibson 6 do
James Paxton 6 do
Thomas Sangster 6 do
Arch. C. Randolph 6 do
James Charlton 6 do
Charles Page 6 do
Andrew L. Madison 6 do
Thomas Post 29 Mar. 1813
Robert G. Hite 26 June
(Late Adjutant)

First Lieutenants.

Zachevill Morgan 6 July, 1812
John G. Camp 6 do
A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Lewis B. Willis 6 do
Paymaster
Angus M'Donald 6 do
John Johnson 6 do
John Key, jr. 29 Mar. 1813
Robert Houston 29 do
John Kenney 29 do
Otho W. Callis 26 June
Quarter Master
William Stone 26 do

Second Lieutenants.

Russell Harrison 6 July, 1812
Peter Magruder 6 do
Matthew Hughes 6 do
John Towles 6 do
William C. Parker 29 Mar. 1813
Bailey Bruce 29 Mar. 1813
Alfred Eggleston 20 do
Richard Booker 30 do
Isaac Keyes 26 June
Joseph M'Gavock, jr. 26 do

Third Lieutenants.

David P. Polk 20 Mar. 1813
Charles Randolph 29 do
Peter C. Johnston 29 do
John Strother 29 do
David Hunter 29 do
John M'Kay 29 do
Francis L. Dade 29 do
Philip Wager 29 do
Joseph Thomas 29 do
Matw. M. Claiborne 14 Aug.

Ensigns.

George Eskridge 29 Mar. 1813
Micajah Crupper 29 do
Thomas Blair 19 April
John Robinson 18 May
Saml. Grantland, jr. 20 do
Nicholas C. Kinney 2 July
De La Fayette Johnston 9 do
Robert Call 1 Aug.
Richard Randolph 1 do
Sandford Bartlett 1 do

Surgeon.

James C. Bronaugh 28 Apr. 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

Elisha Scott 16 Apr. 1812

13TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Peter P. Shuyler 6 July, 1812
Adj. General

Lieut: Colonel.

Samuel S. Conner 12 Mar. 1813

Majors.

John V. H. Huyck 6 July, 1812
Richard M. Malcom 3 Mar. 1813

Captains.

John Sproull 6 July, 1812
Hugh R. Martin 6 do
Mordecai Myers 6 do
Myndert M. Dox 6 do
Wm. D. Lawrence 6 do
Stephen W. Kearney 1 Apr. 1813

Samuel Haring 1 Apr. 1813
John K. Paige 13 May
William B. Adams 13 do
John Campbell 15 Aug.

First Lieutenants.

Robert S. Gardner 6 July, 1812
Paymaster
Wessell Gansevoort 6 do
John L. Fink 6 do
Israel Turner 6 do
Joseph C. Eldridge 1 Apr. 1813
Adjutant
Daniel Hugunin 1 do
Alfred Phelps 13 May
Hugh Robison 13 do
William W. Carr 13 do
Daniel B. Wilcox 15 Aug.

Second Lieutenants.

Jacob Sammons 6 July, 1812
Joseph H. Dwight 1 Apr. 1811
Quarter Master
John Williams 1 do
John Kirby 1 do
George Reab, jr. 20 do
Thomas W. Denton 13 May
John Graham 20 June
Mason Ronalds 20 do
John Haight 15 Aug.
Wm. Anderson, jr. 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

James Bogardus 1 Apr. 1813
Francis J. Wheeler 2 May
Charles Harrison 16 do
Moses C. Cantine 1 Aug.
George Helmbold 15 do

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Ensigns.

Reuben Humphreys 19 July, 1813
Robert M. Harrison 29 do
Jeremiah Smith 29 do

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Surgeon.

John Y. Lancing 15 Oct. 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

John M'Call 15 Apr. 1812
David Marsh 1 do 1813

14TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Charles G. Boerstler 20 June, 1813

Lieut. Colonel.

Timothy Dix, 20 June, 1813

Majors.

Samuel Lane 3 Mar. 1813
Isaac D. Barnard 26 June

Captains.

Henry Grindage 6 July, 1812
Thos. Montgomery 6 do.
Henry Fleming 6 do
William M'Ilvain 6 do
Kenneth M'Kenzie 6 do
James Britton 6 do
David Cummings 13 Mar. 1813
Thomas Karney 13 May
Reuben Gilder 26 June
Joseph Marshall 15 Aug.

First Lieutenants.

James M'Donald 6 July, 1812
Richard Arell 6 do
Peter Rich 6 do
John Waring 13 Mar. 1813
Thomas Randall 13 do
John Beckett 13 do
Edward Wilson 12 May
Amos Woodward 13 do
John W. Thompson 26 June
John B. Sparkes 15 Aug.

Second Lieutenants.

James Christie 6 July, 1812
George Murdock 6 do
William G. Mills 13 Mar. 1813
Aid to Brig. Gen. Winder
James H. Gale 13 do
Kimmel Godwin 13 do
Steph. F Donaldson 13 do
Paymaster
Richard Bennett 12 May
Nich. N. Robinson 12 do
William G. Sanders 13 do
John Lynch 15 Aug.
Adjutant

Third Lieutenants.

Abraham Clark 13 Mar. 1813
Thomas Barton 13 do

Robert Beall 30 Apr. 1813
Jonathan Falconar 4 May
Corns. Comegys, jr. 10 do
Benjamin Ricketts 12 do
Massom Mudd 12 do
William Thompson 12 do
Daniel M'Crimmin 13 do

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Ensigns.

William G. Shade 18 Mar. 1813
John A. Dix 10 May
Henry Parker 12 do
Quarter Master
Thomas Davidge 12 do
Jesse Keen 19 July

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Surgeon.

John Young 4 June, 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

Saml. W. Magruder 28 Mar. 1813
Richard C. Downes 12 May

15TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

David Brearley 12 Mar. 1813

Lieut. Colonel.

Thomas Aspinwall 12 Mar. 1813

Majors.

Eph. L. Whitlock 6 July, 1812
William King 3 Mar. 1813
Adjutant General

Captains.

Zachariah Rossell 6 July, 1813
Charles W. Hunter 6 do
Brigade Major
White Youngs 6 do
Hy. H. Van Dalsem 6 do
Joseph L. Barton 30 do
Jeremiah H. Haydon 13 March
Aaron Sutphen 13 May
Abraham Per Lee 13 do
Jacob D. Howell 15 Aug.
George M'Glassin 15 do

First Lieutenants.

William Barnett 6 July, 1812
James Piatt 6 do
Joseph Schofield 6 do
Richard L. Howell 15 Sept.
Brigade Major
Samuel M'Dougall 30 Sept. 1812
David Riddle 13 Mar. 1813
Abrm. Godwin, jr. 13 May
David Curtis 13 do
Charles Stewart 15 Aug.
John Scott 15 do

Second Lieutenants.

Donald Fraser 13 Mar. 1813
A. D Pay. Gen.
Jacob Dickerson 13 do
William Coffie 13 do
Quarter Master
Christopher Noyes 13 May
Henry K. Mullin 13 do
Adjutant
John T. David 13 do
Paymaster
Charles H. Roberts 13 do
Daniel E. Burch 15 Aug.
John Rose 15 do

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Third Lieutenants.

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Ensigns.

Daniel Blaney, jr. 19 July, 1813
Levi Heath 1 Aug.

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Surgeon.

Fenn Deming 14 Apr. 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

Reuben T. Baker 12 Mar. 1812

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16TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Cromwell Pearce 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Richard Dennis 6 July, 1812

Majors.

Washington Lee 3 Mar. 1813
Dep. Pay. Gen.
Robert Gray 15 Aug.

Captains.

George G. Steele 6 July, 1812
Alexander M'Ewen 6 do
James F. M'Elroy 6 do
Thomas Lyon 6 do
William Davenport 28 Sept.

John Machesney 13 Mar. 1813
Miles Greenwood 16 April
John Baldy 16 do
Jonathan W. Aitkin 15 Aug.
(Late Payr.)
Frans. D. Cummins 15 do
(Late Adjt.)

First Lieutenants.

George G. Phinney 6 July, 1812
John D. Coon 16 Apr. 1813
Nathan. M'Laughlin 16 do
Thomas Horrell 16 do
Thomas M. Powers 16 do
Samuel Weighly 15 Aug.
Isaac Finch 15 do
Jacob Rahm 15 do
Quarter Master
Jacob Whisler 15 do
Thomas Mahon 15 do

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Evans 16 Apr. 1813
Edward Olmstead 13 May
Charles Fisler 16 do
Thomas P. M'Mahon 19 do
Edmund Hopkins 15 Aug.
William Downey 15 do
Samuel Nicholson 15 do
Sylvester Roberts 15 do
Thomas Lyon 15 do
Thomas J. Martin 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Thomas Findley 15 Aug. 1813
John Williams 15 do

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Ensigns.

George Bryan 1 Aug. 1813
Samuel Ladd 1 do
Hector Burns 1 do
Thomas Martin 1 do
Lewis Diffenbuch 14 do

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Surgeon.

Samuel Gilliland 15 May, 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

Gustavus Baylies 2 Dec. 1812

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17TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Samuel Wells 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

William M'Millan 6 July, 1812

Majors.

George Croghan 30 Mar. 1813
Lt. Col. by brevet 2 Aug.
Richard Graham 13 do

Captains.

William Bradford 6 July, 1812
Charles Quiray 6 do
Richard Hightower 6 do
David Holt 6 do
James Hunter 6 do
William J. Adair 6 do
James Duncan, jr. 6 do
Caleb H. Holder 29 Mar. 1813
Benj. W. Sanders 16 April
Martin L. Hawkins 16 do

First Lieutenants.

Benjamin Johnson 6 July, 1812
Alexander Robertson 6 do
Henry Crittenden 6 do
Meredith W. Fisher 6 do
James Hackley, jr. 13 Mar. 1813
Ashton Garrett 13 do
Thomas Mountjoy 13 do
Cyrus A. Baylor 16 April
Parry Hawkins 16 do
Philip King 15 Aug.

Second Lieutenants.

Edmund Shipp, jr. 13 Mar. 1813
James Mundy 13 do
Joseph Duncan 13 do
Chesteen Scott 30 do
Taylor Berry 30 do
Dep. Q. M. Gen.
Thomas Hawkins 16 April
James Gray 16 do
William Baylor 15 Aug.
Thomas Buckley 15 do
Samuel S. Berry 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

John Hamilton 6 Apr. 1813
Gabriel J. Floyd 6 do
Samuel H. Craig 12 do

William Hughes 13 May, 1813
William Eubank 15 Aug.
John Taylor 15 do

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Ensigns.

George M. Beall 6 Apr. 1813
James Maxwell 11 June
Robert W. Ewing 16 do
John Mershon 18 do
Richard Doyle 2 July
Anderson Evans 1 Aug.

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Surgeon.

William Turner 7 Apr. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

William S. Madison 2 Dec. 1812
John M. Talbot 13 Mar. 1813

18TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

William Drayton 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Benajah White 6 July, 1812

Majors.

Willliam Strother 6 July, 1812
Michael J. Kenan 26 June, 1813

Captains.

John G. Blount, jr. 6 July, 1812
Aid to Maj. Gen. Hampton.
George Butler 6 do
Arthur Simkins, jr. 6 do
William Taylor 6 do
Edward King 6 do
Henry P. Taylor 6 do
Owen Clinton 6 do
Thomas I. Robison 6 do
James Hamilton 13 Mar. 1813
(Late Adjutant)
Montague G. Waage 26 June

First Lieutenants.

William A. Blount 6 July, 1812
Benjamin T. Elmore 6 do
Elias D. Dick 6 do
John W. Farrow 6 do
Paymaster
Alexander King 6 do
William Tisdale 6 do
Thomas Reynolds 13 Mar. 1813
Quarter Master
Samuel B. Cantey 13 Mar. 1813
Thomas C Wilhight 26 June
Emanuel S. Hawkins 30 do

Second Lieutenants.

William N. Miller 6 July 1812
Robert Mebane, jr. 6 do
John Watkins 6 do
Hamilton Brown 6 do
Richard Thruston 6 do
John Street 6 do
Alexander Pagan 13 Mar. 1813
John Peebles 13 do
John Pritchard 26 June
William D. Freeman 30 do

Third Lieutenants.

Horatio Dade 13 Mar. 1813
Frederick Kinloch 13 do
Samuel W. Smith 16 June
John S. Todd 22 July

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Ensigns.

Wilson Whattey 29 June, 1813
George Bruton 29 do
Joseph W. Allston 29 do
George Taylor 6 Aug.

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Surgeon.

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Surgeon's Mates.

William M'Caw 1 May, 1812
James B. Hill 6 July

19TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

John Miller 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

John B. Campbell 6 July, 1812
Col. by brevet 18 Dec.

Majors.

George Tod 6 July, 1812
Thomas S. Jesup 6 Apr. 1813

Captains.

Abraham Edwards 6 July, 1812
Harris H. Hickman 6 do
Wilson Elliott 6 do
James Herron 6 do
John T. Chunn 6 do
Hugh Moore 6 do

Asahel Nearing 6 July, 1812
John Anderson 16 Mar. 1813
Top. Engineer
David Gwynne 30 do
George W. Jackson 15 Aug.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel Booker 6 July, 1812
Stephen Lee 6 do
John Hazleton 6 do
James Campbell 6 do
James Morrow 6 do
John D. Fleming 6 do
Philip P. Price 30 Mar. 1813
Jonathan Rees 30 do
Henry Frederick 15 Aug.
Battle Harrison 15 do

Second Lieutenants.

Charles Mitchell 30 Mar. 1813
John Whistler, jr. 30 do
Elias T. Langham 6 April
George Atchison 6 do
Adam E. Hoffman 6 do
William Blanchard 6 do
George W. Stall 6 do
Asher Philips 20 May
John Miligan 15 Aug.
John Stockton 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Jacob Anderson 6 Apr. 1813
Mason Seward 6 do
Robert Carr 6 do
David L. Carney 6 do
William Leavitt 6 do
Alison C. Looker 15 Aug.

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Ensigns.

John Cochran 6 July, 1812
Edw. B. Baskerville 6 do
Hugh May 6 do
John Simmons 19 July, 1813
Christn. Niswanger 19 do
Ths. R. McKnight 19 do
John Jolly 19 do
David E. Jackson 19 do

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Surgeon.

Levi Rogers 28 Jan. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

Charles Marvin 12 Mar. 1812
Daniel Turney 31 Dec. 1812

20TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Th. M. Randolph 3 Mar. 1813

Lieut. Colonel.

David Campbell 12 Mar. 1813

Majors.

John Stanard 3 Mar. 1813
Lewis L. Taylor 3 do

Captains.

Richard Pollard 6 July, 1812
William S. Jett, jr. 6 do
John A. Thornton 6 do
John Macrae, jr. 6 do
Byrd C. Willis 6 do
William A. Shelton 5 Apr. 1813
Thomas B. Randolph 5 do
Charles Gee 16 do
Bernard Peyton 16 do

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First Lieutenants.

Micajah Lynch 6 July, 1812
John P. Duval 6 do
Matthew M. Payne 6 do
Walter G. Hayes 6 do
Reuben Crawford 6 do
Clement White 6 do
Thomas Harris 6 do
Benjamin Smith 5 Apr. 1813
Thomas Howson 16 do
Thomas Monroe 16 do

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Blackwell 6 July, 1812
John Archer 6 do
Paymaster
John H. Howard 6 do
George Evans, jr. 6 do
William Ligon 6 do
John B. Hogan 16 Apr. 1813
Wm. F. Pendleton 16 do
James M. Glassell 16 do
Edw. B. Randolph 14 Aug.
Daniel Booker 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

John Wiley, jr. 30 Mar. 1813
John Hill 30 do
Henry Saunders, jr. 4 April

Jacob Koontz 12 Apr. 1813
Thomas Rawling 16 do
Francis Callaway 16 do
Joseph Barnett 16 do
Samuel Harris 14 Aug.
William H. Godwin 14 do
George M'Laughlin 15 do
Quarter Master

Ensigns.

Joseph Fettipool 6 July, 1812
Dabney Morris 3 May, 1813
Henry Lewis 2 July
James Fullen 2 do
John Baker 29 do
Robert Carter 1 Aug.
Joseph B. Scott 1 do

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Surgeon.

Marcus C. Buck 2 July, 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

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21ST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Eleazer W. Ripley 12 Mar. 1813

Lieut. Colonel.

Timothy Upham 12 Mar. 1813

Majors.

John Johnson 26 June, 1813
Assist. Adj. Gen.
Joseph Grafton 26 do

Captains.

Josiah H. Vose 6 July, 1812
Charles E. Tobey 6 do
Joseph Treat 6 do
Charles Procter 6 do
Jeremiah Chapman 6 do
Daniel Libby, jr. 6 do
Benjamin Ropes 6 do
Lemuel Bradford 6 do
Sullivan Burbank 13 Mar. 1813
Morrill Marston 26 June

First Lieutenants.

Jona. Eastman, jr. 6 July, 1812
Paymaster
Lawson Kingsbury 6 do
Daniel Henderson 6 do
Peres Loring 13 Mar. 1813
Azer Orne 13 do
Adjutant
Peter Pelham 16 Apr.
Henry Bender 13 May
Josiah Bartlett 26 June
Ira Drew 14 Aug.

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Second Lieutenants.

William Bowman 6 July, 1812
John Downer 6 do
James Pratt 13 Mar. 1813
Nathaniel N. Hall 13 do
Aaron Bigelow 16 April
Quarter Master
Joseph Cilley 13 May
David I. Hopkins 26 June
Nicholas Blasdell 15 Aug.
Edward Hall 15 do

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Third Lieutenants.

Bracket Paine 15 Aug. 1813
Nathaniel Colburn 15 do
Daniel Rose 15 do
Assist. Top. Eng.

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Ensigns.

Hampton C. Babcock 1 Aug. 1813
John W. Holding 5 do
Benjamin Jackson 5 do

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Surgeon.

Amasa Trowbridge 1 Aug. 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

William Thorndike 6 July, 1812
Ira Wright 6 do

22D REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Hugh Brady 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

George M'Feely 6 July, 1812

Majors.

Robert Lucas 3 Mar. 1813
Ralph Marlin 3 do

Captains.

Sampson S. King 6 July, 1812

Jacob Carmack 6 July, 1812
John Pentland 6 do
John Foster 6 do
Silas Amberson 6 do
George W. Barker 19 Jan. 1813
David Espy 16 Apr.
Joseph Henderson 16 do
Thomas Lawrence 20 June
Willis Foulk 20 do

First Lieutenants.

John Larkin 6 July, 1812
Thomas Y. Sprogell 6 do
James Huston 6 do
William Morrow 6 do
John Greene 13 Mar. 1813

Adjutant

Samuel A. Rippey 16 April
George W. Ferguson 16 do
William Sturgis 20 June
Dominick Cornyn 20 do
James M'Ghee 20 do

Second Lieutenants.

Jacob Fetter 6 July, 1812
John Culbertson 13 Mar. 1813
John D. Kehr 13 do

Quarter Master

Robert Dunn 16 April

Assist. Adj. Gen.

Gideon Low 16 do
Thomas Wright 16 do

Paymaster

Robert R. Hall 20 June
John R. Guy 20 do
John Armstrong 20 do
John Fee 26 do

Third Lieutenants.

James M'Kenney 13 Mar. 1813
William Gillaspie 13 do
Peleg Slocum 16 June
Oliphant Martine 26 do
Robert M. Davidson 26 do
Samuel Brady 26 do
John Arrison 26 do
Jos. H. Vanderslice 19 July
George S. Wilkins 29 do

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Ensigns.

James Stewart 19 July, 1813
Joseph Stahle 29 July, 1813
John Clark 29 do
George F. Semple 1 Aug.
John Semple 4 do
Robert Beans 14 do

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Surgeon.

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Surgeon's Mates.

Presley H. Craig 6 July, 1812
Jesse Magaw 6 do

23D REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

James P. Preston 15 Aug. 1813

Lieut. Colonel.

James R. Mullany 3 Mar. 1813

Majors.

Henry B. Armstrong 12 Apr. 1813
Daniel M'Farland 1813

Captains.

Peter Mills 6 July, 1812
Dirck Van Veghten 6 do
David Scott 6 do
Thomas Delano 6 do
Hor. G. Armstrong 25 Sept.
Lizur B. Canfield 25 do
Isaac Roach, jr. 13 Apr. 1813
Simon D. Wattles 20 June
Azariah W. Odell 20 do
Ephraim F. Gilbert 26 do

First Lieutenants.

John M'Cartey 6 July, 1812
Richard Goodell 6 do
William Clarke 6 do
Benjamin H. Moores 6 do
John M. Lowe 17 Mar. 1813
William J. Worth 19 do

Aid to Maj. Gen. Lewis

Henry Whiting 20 June
Peter L. Hogeboom 20 do

Paymaster

Frederick Brown 20 do
Abijah Bennet 20 do

Second Lieutenants.

Rodolphus Simons 6 July, 1812
John P. Livingston 25 Sept.
Levi S. Burr 18 Mar. 1813

John M'Aulay, jr. 16 Apr. 1813
Justus Ingersoll 20 June
Quarter Master
Samuel Tappan 20 do
James H. Watts 21 do
Alphonzo Wetmore 26 do

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Third Lieutenants.

William G. Belknap 5 Apr. 1813
Samuel B. Griswold 5 do
Zadoc P. Morse 16 do
John Jones 16 do
Richard C. Smyth 3 May
James S. Abeel 3 do
Abraham Cantine 10 May
John P. Dieterich 10 do
Richard Phillips 13 do
Samuel R. Hill 21 June

Ensigns.

Ezra King 6 July, 1812
John Cauldwell, jr. 7 Apr. 1813
John B. Truax 4 May
Francis Blaise 12 do

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Surgeon.

Silas Fuller 6 July, 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

John Gale 9 July, 1812

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24TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

William P. Anderson 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

Joseph L. Smith 12 Mar. 1813

Majors.

Francis Armstrong 26 June, 1813
Robert Butler 15 Aug.

Captains.

Andrew H. Holmes 6 July, 1812
Alexander Gray 6 do
John A. Rodgers 6 do
William O. Allen 6 do
Robert Desha 6 do
James H. Campbell 6 do
Minor Sturgus 13 May, 1813
Frank Hampton 26 June
William O. Winston 15 Aug. 1813
(Late Adjutant)
Walter Wilkinson 15 do

First Lieutenants.

Silas Stephens 6 July, 1812
James Stuart 6 do
Samuel Scott 13 Mar. 1813
Quarter Master
Joseph Anthony 26 June
Robert Buntin, jr. 26 do
Taliaferro Richards 15 Aug.
Uriah Allison 15 do
Caleb G. Fobes 15 do
John O. Fallon 15 do
Aid to Maj. Gen. Harrison
Joseph Perkins 15 do

Second Lieutenants.

Abner Hynes 20 Apr. 1813
T. A. Favrot 26 June
Adam Peck, jr. 26 do
Littleton Johnston 26 do
Samuel T. Balch 14 Aug.
John Butler 14 do
Joseph A. Martin 14 do
William M. Crawford 15 do
Daniel Guin 15 do
John S. Williams 15 do

Third Lieutenants.

Francis Vallé 13 May, 1813
John Gilbreath 13 do
Richard M. Woods 13 do
Francis Baldridge 13 do
William Martin 9 Aug.
Matthias Murfree 9 do
Wm. G. Childress 15 do
Lewis M. Ayer 15 do
Hezekiah Jackson 15 do

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Ensigns.

Robert Renfroe 9 Aug. 1813
Alexander Hamilton 9 do
Robert M'Combs 9 do
Wm. K. Paulding 9 do
William Johnston 9 do

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Surgeon.

Henry Skinner 5 April, 1813

Surgeon's Mates.

Carlile Humphries 25 Apr. 1812

Harry Bradford 9 Aug. 1813

25TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Edmund P. Gaines 12 Mar. 1813
Adj. General

Lieut. Colonel.

Jonas Cutting 6 July, 1812

Majors.

Charles K. Gardner 26 June, 1813
Assist. Adj. Gen.
William Battey 15 Aug.

Captains.

George Howard 6 July, 1812
Peter Bradley 6 do
Joseph Kinney 13 Mar. 1813
Thomas M. Read 16 April
(Late Qr. Mr.)
John B. Murdoch 16 do
Henry Dyer 20 June
Minor Robbins 26 do
John A. Thomas 15 Aug.

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First Lieutenants.

Charles M'Lean 6 July, 1812
Benjamin Watson 13 Mar. 1813
Adjutant
Daniel Ketchum 13 do
James Burbridge 13 do
Edward White 16 April
Daniel Forward 16 do
Archibald C. Crary 16 do
Thomas S. Seymour 20 June
Jesse Beach 26 do
Ephraim Shaylor 15 Aug.

Second Lieutenants.

Alexander T. F. Bill 13 Mar. 1813
John G. Munn 13 do
George M'Chain 16 April
Joseph Hutchinson 13 May
George Talcott, jr. 10 July
Dep. Com. of Ord.
Russell Eddy 13 do
Clark Robbin 13 do
John Gifford 13 do
James D. Brown 15 Aug.

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Third Lieutenants.

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Ensigns.

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Surgeon.

Giles Gridley 9 April, 1812

Surgeon's Mates.

Phinehas Woodbury 6 July, 1812
John L. Comstock 2 Dec.

RIFLE REGIMENT.

Colonel.

Thomas A. Smith 6 July, 1812

Lieut. Colonel.

George W. Sevier 6 July, 1812

Majors.

James M'Donald 1 Aug. 1812
Benjamin Forsythe 20 Jan. 1813

Captains.

Henry R. Graham 8 Mar. 1809
Abrm. A. Massias 1 July
Fielder Ridgeway 31 July, 1810
Michael C. Hays 1 June, 1811
Lodowick Morgan 1 July
Daniel Appling 1 Apr. 1812
Joshua Hamilton 6 July
Thos. A. Patterson 1 Aug.
Thos. Ramsey 30 Nov.
William Smith 20 Jan. 1813

First Lieutenants.

Elias Stallings 16 Mar. 1811
L. G. A. Armistead 10 Feb. 1812
William E. Morris 30 April
Aid to M. Gen. Pinckney
John Findley 30 do
Hy. V. Swearingen 6 July
Edward Wadsworth 1 Aug. 1812
William Townley 1 do
William C. Beard 27 Sep.
James Ryan 30 Nov.
George Gray 20 Jan. 1813
Quarter Master

Second Lieutenants.

Harvey Murray 17 Oct. 1812
James M'Intosh 13 Nov.
Joseph Calhoun 2 Dec.
Hyem Cohen 2 do

William Arnold	3	Dec. 1812
John M'Intire	3	do
John Shortridge	3	do
John Hanson	30	Nov.
John Harlee	20	Jan. 1813
Josiah Hill	20	do
Third Lieutenants.		
Samuel V. Hamilton	12	Mar. 1813
Robert M'Farland	12	do
Jacob Tipton	12	do
William Armstrong	12	do
Bennet Riley	12	do
Lambert Norton	12	do
James S. Gray	20	May
Andrew Lindsay	29	June
Abraham Fanning	19	July, 1813
Everard Hamilton	19	do
Ensigns.		
Thomas F. Smith	2	July, 1813
Samuel Cobbs	2	do
George Davidson	2	do
Francis Howard	19	do
James H. Stannon	29	do
Peter Albright	1	Aug.
Edward Drake	7	do
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Surgeon.		
William W. Hall	24	Mar. 1812
Surgeon's Mates.		
Stoughton Gantt	2	July, 1813

GENERAL STAFF

OF

THE ARMY.

OCTOBER, 1813.

OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant and Inspector General.

Col. A. Y. Nicoll, inspector general, 18th March, 1813
Major C. K. Gardner, assistant adjutant general, 18th March, 1813

Ordnance Office.

COLONEL DECIUS WADSWORTH, commissary general, 2d July, 1812
Capt. John Morton, deputy commissary, 11th September, 1812

Pay Office.

ROBERT BRENT, Esq. paymaster of the army.

Accounting Offices.

RICHARD CUTTS, Esq. superintendant general of military supplies, and accountant for military stores and supplies.
WILLIAM SIMMONS, Esq. accountant for specie receipts and disbursements.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Henry Dearborn, 27 January, 1812, district No. 3
Thomas Pinckney, 27 March, 1812, district No. 6
James Wilkinson, 2 March, 1813, district No. 9
Wade Hampton, 2 March, 1813, district No. 9
Morgan Lewis, 2 March, 1813, ——
William H. Harrison, 2 March, 1813, district No. 8

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Joseph Bloomfield, 27 March, 1812, district No. 4
James Winchester, 27 March, 1812, ——
William Hull, 8 April, 1812, ——
Thomas Flournoy, 18 June, 1812, district No. 7
Thomas H. Cushing, 2 July, 1812, district No. 1
John Chandler, 8 July, 1812, ——
John P. Boyd, 26 August, 1812, district No. 9
Thomas Parker, 12 March, 1813, district No. 9
George Izard, 12 March, 1813, district No. 9
William H. Winder, 12 March, 1813, ——
Duncan M'Arthur, 12 March, 1813, district No. 8
Lewis Cass, 12 March, 1813, district No. 8
Benjamin Howard, 12 March, 1813, district No. 8
David R. Williams, 9 July, 1813, district No. 6
Jacob Brown, 19 July, 1813, district No. 9
Leonard Covington, 1 August, 1813, district No. 9

Brigadier-generals by brevet.

Henry Burbeck, July 10th, 1812, No. 2
Moses Porter, September 10th, 1813, No. 9

RANK, DISTRICTS, AND STATIONS.

QUARTER MASTERS.

Brigadier-general Robert Swartwout, chief of the department, March 21, 1813.

Quarter Masters General.

Colonel William Linnard, April 12, 1813, No. 4, Philadelphia
John C. Bartlett, April 12, 1813, No. 8

Colonel Elisha Jenkins, April 22, 1813, No. 9, Albany
James Thomas, April 28, 1813, No. 9
William Piatt, June 23, 1813, No. 7, New-Orleans
William Swan, August 7, 1813, No. 5, Norfolk

Deputy Quarter Masters General.

Major James S. Swearingen, March 17, 1813, No. 4, Pittsburg
Samuel Champlain, March 18, 1813, No. 6, Charleston
Christopher Van De Venter, March 26, 1813
Samuel Brown, March 26, 1813, No. 9
Taylor Berry, March 31, 1813, No. 8, St. Louis
Theophilus W. Smith, April, 2, 1813, No. 3, New-York
Thomas Bourke, April 19, 1813, No. 6, Savannah
Paul Bentalou, June 29, 1813, No. 5, Baltimore

Assistant Deputy Quarter Masters General.

Captain William A. Barron, April 2, 1813, No. 3, New-York
Richard H. Ashley, April 11, 1813, No. 2, Newport
Gustavus Loomis, April 19, 1813, No. 9
Ezra Smith, April 19, 1813, No. 9
William Chrystie, April 19, 1813, No. 8, St. Louis
Jonathan Allen, April 20, 1813, No. 1, Pittsfield
John T. Wirt, April 25, 1813, No. 7, Mobile
James W. Bryson, April 25, 1813, No. 8, Newport
John Bliss, April 28, 1813, No. 9
Joseph Wheaton, April 28, 1813, No. 8
John G. Camp, May 20, 1813, No. 9
Abraham Ten Eyck, May 20, 1813, No. 9
Robert Patterson, June 24, 1813, No. 4
Henry Stanton, July 12, 1813, No. 9
Ferdinand Marsteller, July 17, 1813, No. 5, Washington
Thomas Campbell, July 29, 1813, No. 9
Timothy Burr, July 31, 1813, No. 9
James Rees, August 1, 1813, No. 9
Samuel Duncan, August 6, 1813, No. 4, Carlisle
Peter Lequeux, August 31, 1813, No. 6
William Cox, August 31, 1813, No. 6
Joseph B. Paine, August 31, 1813, No. 6
James Ward, August 31, 1813, No. 6
Joseph Miller, 1 September, 1813, No. 9

Topographical Engineers.

Major John Anderson, 12 April, 1813, No. 9
Paul H. Perrault, 12 April, 1813, No. 5
Isaac Roberdeau, 29 April, 1813, No. 9
Simon Z. Watson, 20 August, 1813, No. 8

Assistant Topographical Engineers.

Captain Thomas Clark, 1 April, 1813, No. 4
James Kearney, 12 April, 1813, No. 9
Daniel Rose, 20 July, 1813, No. 9
Benjamin Connor, 3 August, 1813, No. 9

Adjutants General.

Colonel John R. Fenwick, 18 March, 1813, No. 3, New-York
William Duane, 18 March, 1813, No. 4, Philadelphia
Francis K. Huger, 6 April, 1813, No. 6, Charleston
Peter P. Schuyler, 28 April, 1813, No. 1, Boston
William King, 18 July, 1813, No. 9
John B. Walbach, 6 August 1813, No. 9
Edmund P. Gaines, 1 September, 1813, No. 8
James Bankhead, 9 September, 1813, No. 5, Norfolk

Assistant Adjutants General.

Major Charles K. Gardner, 18 March, 1813
Thomas Christie, 18 March, 1813, No. 3
Robert Dunn, 28 March, 1813, No. 8
John Johnson, 2 April, 1813, No. 9
Ebenezer Beebe, 2 April, 1812, No. 9
Talbot Chambers, 2 April, 1813, No. 9
John Erving, 6 April, 1813, No. 9
Cary Nicholas, 25 April, 1813, No. 9

Inspectors General.

Colonel A. Y. Nicoll, 18 March, 1813
Nicholas Gray, 18 March, 1813, No. 3
William Boote, 6 April, 1813, No. 6
Henry Atkinson, 25 April, 1813, No. 9
Jacob Kingsbury, 28 April, 1813, No. 2
James Gibson, 13 July, 1813, No. 9

Assistant Inspectors General.

Major Enos Cutler, 18 March, 1813, No. 1
John C. Tillotson, 18 March, 1813, No. 9
Levi Hukill, 6 April, 1813, No. 8
Josiah Snelling, 25 April, 1813, No. 9
Robert Sterry, 10 May, 1813, No. 4
Daniel Hughes, 7 August, 1813, No. 7

Ordnance Department.

Colonel Decius Wadsworth, commissary general, 2 July, 1812

Major George Bomford, assistant commissary general, 18 June, 1812, No. 9

Deputy Commissaries.

Captain John Morton, 11 September, 1812
Abraham R. Woolley, 4 Dec. 1812, No. 4, Pittsburg
John H. Margart, 31 Dec. 1812, No. 6, Charleston
James Dalibee, 5 August, 1813, No. 9
Thomas L. Campbell, 5 August, 1813, No. 9
Edwin Tyler, 5 August, 1813, No. 5
Robert D. Richardson, 5 August, 1813, No. 8
George Talcott, jun. 5 August, 1813, No. 3, New-York

Assistant Deputy Commissaries.

Lieutenant Æneas M'Kay, 12 March, 1813, No. 3
William Wade, 12 March, 1813, No. 5
Rufus L. Baker, 12 March, 1813, No. 9
William C. Lyman, 19 April, 1813, No. 4
George Larned, 19 April, 1813, No. 9
Nehemiah Baden, 6 August, 1813, No. 5
Daniel Bruckner, 6 August, 1813, No. 6
Christopher Keiser, 6 August, 1813, No. 6
Thomas L. Hawkins, 6 August, 1813, No.
James Baker, 6 August, 1813, No. 9

Judge Advocates.

Evart A. Bancker, Esq. 18 March, 1813, No. 3
Philip S. Parker, Esq. 2 April, 1813, No. 9
John S. Wills, Esq. 7 May, 1813, No. 8
Thomas T. Dent, Esq. 19 July, 1813, No. 6
Stephen Lush, jun. Esq. 5 October, 1813, No. 9

Hospital Department.

James Tilton, physician and surgeon general, June 11, 1813, No. 9
Francis le Baron, apothecary general, June 11, 1813, No. 9

Hospital Surgeons.

James Mann, April 9, 1812, No. 9
Garret E. Pendergrast, April 25, 1812, No. 9
David C. Kerr, April 30, 1812, No. 7
Samuel Akerly, July 6, 1812, No. 3
William M. Ross, March 18, 1813, No. 9
Walter V. Wheaton, March 28, 1813, No. 9
Samuel Shaw, April 6, 1813, No. 9

Hosea Blood, May 5, 1813, No. 9
William M'Caw, May 20, 1813, No. 6
George D. Proctor, June 11, 1813, No. 6
Benjamin Waterhouse, June 29, 1813, No. 1
Thomas Akin, June 29, 1813, No. 6
John R. Martin, July 2, 1813, No. 8

Hospital Surgeons' Mates.

William Thomas, July 7, 1809, No. 9
Roger Smith, May 14, 1812, No. 9
James Stephenson, May 27, 1812, No. 7
Stephen Sutton, May 27, 1812, No. 7
Samuel Schofield, September 15, 1812, No. 9
John H. Sackett, March 22, 1813, No. 5
Joshua B. Whitredge, March 30, 1813, No. 9
Henry Van Hoevenberg, March 31, 1813, No. 9
Edward Purcell, May 2, 1813, No. 9
William W. Hazard, May 14, 1813, No. 9
Henry Brundidge, May 16, 1813, No. 9
Joseph L. Stevens, June 29, 1813, No. 6
Thomas C. Walker, July 2, 1813, No. 9
William Jones, July 2, 1813, No. 5
William E. Horner, July 2, 1813, No. 9
John Rogers, July 15, 1813, No. 9
Joseph Wallace, July 15, 1813, No. 9
E. Aspinwall, July 15, 1813, No. 9
Abraham Vanhoy, July 15, 1813, No. 9
William Meriwether, July 19, 1813, No. 6
Abijah Tombling, 4 October, 1813, No. 9

Garrison Surgeons.

Oliver H. Spencer, October 9, 1804, No. 7, New-Orleans

Garrison Surgeons' Mates.

Joseph West, 10 June, 1802, No. 9, Niagara
John F. Heiliman, 2 July, 1802, No. 4, Fort Mifflin
George W. Maupin, 5 November, 1802, No. 5, Fort Nelson
Joseph Goodhue, 8 February, 1803, No. 1, Fort Constitution
Abraham Stewart, 6 March, 1806, No. 8, St. Louis, I. T.
James H. Sargent, 6 March, 1806, No. 1, Fort Independence
Robert Huston, 27 February, 1807, No. 7, Fort Stoddert
Charles Slocum, 25 March, 1807, No. 7, Natchitoches
Lemuel B. Clark, 4 January, 1808, No. 5, Norfolk
William T. Davidson, 13 June, 1808, No. 7, Fort Stoddert
John H. Turner, 1 May, 1810, No. 9
Cornelius Cunningham, 15 October, 1810, No. 8, Detroit

Jonathan S. Cool, 8 February, 1811, No. 8, Fort Osage
William Ballard, 24 March, 1812, No. 6, Fort Hawkins
Samuel Dusenbury, 25 March, 1812, No. 6, St. Mary's
Alexander Wolcott, 25 March, 1812, No. 3, New-York
Anthony Benezet, 25 March, 1813, No. 8, Fort Wayne
William Turner, 29 September, 1812, No. 2, Newport, R. I.
David Neilson, 3 December, 1812, No. 9
Israel Stoddard, 18 February, 1813, No. 9, Burlington
Charles Taylor, 3 April, 1813, No. 9
Samuel Meriweather, 1 August, 1813, No. 8, St. Louis

Chaplains.

David Jones, April 2, 1813, No. 9
Peter J. Van Pelt, April 2, 1813, No. 3
James I. Wilmer, May 20, 1813, No. 8
Robert Elliott, May 20, 1813, No. 9
Aaron J. Booge, June 16, 1813, No. 9
Stephen Lindsley, July 29, 1813, No. 8
Thomas Hersey, August 20, 1813, No. 8

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Superintendent.

SENIOR OFFICER OF ENGINEERS.

Professors.

JARED MANSFIELD, natural and experimental philosophy
ANDREW ELLICOTT, mathematics
ALDEN PARTRIDGE, the art of engineering
FLORIMOND DE MASSON, teacher of the French language
CHRISTIAN E. ZOELLER, teacher of drawing
SAMUEL WALSH, surgeon

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

CALENDER IRVINE, Esq. commissary general, Philadelphia

Deputy Commissaries.

John M'Kinney, district No. 5, Washington
John H. Plummer, No. 9, Albany
John Langdon, jun. No. 1, Portsmouth
Amasa Stetson, No. 1, Boston

Elisha Tracy, No. 2, Norwich
Samuel Russell, No. 3, New-York
John H Piatt, No. 8, Cincinnati
James Calhoun, jun. No. 5, Baltimore
Robert C. Jennings, No. 5, Norfolk

Assistant Commissaries.

Matthew Irwin, No. 9
George Wadsworth, No. 9

Military Store-Keepers.

Samuel Devens, No. 1, Charlestown
John Shaw, No. 9, Albany
John Fellows, No. 3, New-York
Jonathan Snowden, No. 9, West Point
H. P. Deering, No. 3, Sagg-Harbour
Richard Parker, No. 4, Carlisle
D. Kirkpatrick, No. 4, New-Castle
William C. Bennett, No. 4, Wilmington
Henry Simons, No. 6, Charlestown
Thomas Martin, No. 8, Newport

PAY DEPARTMENT.

ROBERT BRENT, Esq. paymaster of the army
Major Washington Lee, deputy paymaster general, *with the northern army*

Lieutenant Donald Frazer, } Assistants ditto
Lieutenant Joseph H. Rees, }

District Paymasters.

Nehemiah Freeman, district No. 1, Boston
Ambrose Whitlock, No. 8, Vincennes
Simeon Knight, No. 7, Natchez
Alpha Kingsley, No. 7, Nashville
John T. Pemberton, No. 7, New-Orleans
Henry Phillips, No. 4, Philadelphia
Jonathan Eastman
Satterlee Clarke, No. 5, Washington
Hamlin Cook, No. 6, Charleston
Walter Sheldon, No. 9, Burlington
Jacob W. Albright, No. 4, Pittsburg
Samuel H. Eakin, No. 3, New-York

James Taylor, No. 8, Newport
Thompson Douglass, No. 8, St. Louis
Samuel Turner, No. 5, Petersburg
Jesse Hunt, No. 8, Cincinnati
George Merchant, No. 9, Albany
Samuel Huntington No. 8, north-western army
Joseph C. Boyd, No. 1, Portland
Robert Gardner, Quebec, to pay prisoners of war
George L. Perkins, No. 2, New London

RECRUITING STATIONS.

Each regiment shall furnish a recruiting party or parties, to be expedited to the military districts, according to the following arrangements, viz.

2 Companies of the light artillery 3 Troops of the 2d light dragoons 1 Battalion of the 1st artillery The 4th infantry The 9th do. and The 21st do.	District No. 1
1 Troop of the 2d light dragoons 1 Battalion of the 1st artillery, and The 25th infantry	District No. 2
2 Companies of light artillery 2 Troops of the 2d light dragoons 2 Battalions of the 3d artillery The 6th infantry, and The 15th do.	District No. 3
2 Companies of light artillery 2 Troops of the 2d light dragoons 1 Battalion of the 2d artillery The 3d infantry The 5th do. The 16th do. and The 22d do.	District No. 4
2 Companies of light artillery 1 Troop of the 1st light dragoons 1½ Battalions of the 2d artillery The 12th infantry The 14th do. and The 20th do.	District No. 5
2 Troops of the 1st light dragoons 1 Battalion of the 1st artillery The 8th infantry The 10th do. and The 18th do.	District No. 6
2 Troops of the 1st light dragoons 1 Battalion of the 1st artillery The 2d infantry The 7th do. The 24th do. and 3 Companies of riflemen	District No. 7

2 Companies of light artillery 3 Troops of the 1st light dragoons 1½ Battalions of the 2d artillery The 1st infantry The 17th do. The 19th do. and 4 Companies of riflemen	District No. 8
2 Troops of the 2d light dragoons 2 Battalions of the 3d artillery The 11th infantry The 13th do. The 23d do. and 3 Companies of riflemen	District No. 9

CORRECTIONS TO THE ARMY LIST.

3d Regiment of Infantry.

Advance 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Butler to captain, vice Bird promoted to rank next above Captain Bell in the lineal list—15 August, 1813.

Advance 2d Lieut. William Triplett, and 3d Lieut. Robert Goodwin, one grade respectively, to rank from the same day.

Ross Bird, Major, to rank next below Major Bankhead in the lineal list—15 August, 1813.

UNITED STATES' NAVY LIST, OCTOBER 16, 1813.

	NAMES.	Rate	Real forc.	Commanders.	Stations, &c.	built &c.
Commission.	Adams, frigate	32	38	Capt. C. Morris	Potowmac, *rebuilt*	1813
Ordinary.	Alert, sloop of war, B.			Prison ship	New York, *taken*	1812
C.	Ariel, schr.		3	Lieut. Packett	Lake Erie	
C.	Asp, do.		1	Lieut. Smith	Lake Ontario	
	Boston, frigate	32	40		Washington city, *refitting*	1800
	Boxer, brig, B.	16	18		Portland, *taken*	1813
C.	Constitution, frigate	44	54	Capt. C. Stewart	Boston	1800
C.	Constellation, do.	36	44	C. Gordon	Norfolk, *rebuilt*	1812
C.	Congress, do.	36	44	J. Smith	On a cruize	1800
C.	Carolina, schr.		14		Southern coast, *purchased*	1813
C.	Conquest, do.		8	Lieut. Pettigrew	Lake Ontario, *do.*	1812
	Chippeway, do. B.		1		Lake Erie, *taken*	1813
C.	Caledonia, do. B.		3	Magrath	Ditto *do.*	1812
	Detroit, sloop, B.	18	20		Lake Erie, *taken*	1813
	Duke of Gloucester, do. B.		12		Lake Ontario, *do.*	1813
C.	Essex, frigate	32	40	Capt. D. Porter	On a cruize	1800
C.	Enterprise, brig	14	16	Lieut. Renshaw	Portland	1801
C.	Elizabeth, schr.		2		Lake Ontario, *purchased*	1812
C.	Frolic, sloop	20	22	*Mas. Com.* Bainbridge	Boston	1813
C.	Ferret, schr.			Lieut. Crawley	Southern coast	
C.	Fair American, do.		4	Chauncey	Lake Ontario, *purchased*	1812
C.	General Pike, frigate	28	32	Cm. Chauncey. Capt.	Lake Ontario	1813
C.	Gov. Tompkins, schr.		6	Lieut. Brown[Sinclair	Ditto, *purchased*	1812
C.	Growler, do.	10	12	Lieut. Smith	Lake Champlain	
C.	Hornet, sloop	18	20	*M. C.* Biddle	New London	1801
	Hunter, brig, B.		10		Lake Erie, *taken*	1813
O.	John Adams, frigate			Block ship	New York	1800
	Louisiana	18	20			
C.	Lawrence, brig	18	20	Capt. O. H. Perry	Lake Erie	1813
	Lady Prevost, do. B.		13		ditto, *taken*	1813
C.	Lady of the Lake, schr.		3		Lake Ontario	1813
	Little Belt, do. B.		3		Lake Erie, *taken*	1813
C.	Macedonian, frigate, B.	38	49	Capt. J. Jones	New London, *taken*	1812
C.	Madison, sloop	24	28	*M. C.* Crane	Lake Ontario	1813
	New-York, frigate	36	44		Washington city, *refitting*	1800
C.	Niagara, brig	18	20	*M. C.* J. D. Elliott	Lake Erie	1813
C.	Nonsuch, schr.		12	Lieut. Mork	Southern coast, *purchased*	1813
C.	Oneida, brig	16	18	*M. C.* Woolsey	Lake Ontario	
C.	Ontario, schr.		2	Stephens	ditto, *purchased*	1813
C.	Ohio, do.		1	Dobbins	Lake Erie	
C.	President, frigate	44	54	Com. J. Rodgers	Rhode Island	1800
C.	Peacock, sloop	20	22	*M. C.* Warrington	New York	1813
C.	President, do.	10	12	*M. C.* Macdonough	Lake Champlain	
C.	Pert, schr.		3	Adams	Lake Ontario	
C.	Porcupine, do.		1	Tenat	Lake Erie	
	Queen Charlotte, sloop, B.	18	20		ditto, *taken*	1813
C.	Rattlesnake, brig	14	16	Lieut. J. O. Creighton	Eastern coast	
C.	Rambler, do.	10	12		Boston, *purchased*	1813
C.	Raven, do.		1		Lake Ontario, *do.*	1813
C.	Syren, brig	16	18	*M. C.* Ridgley	Boston	
C.	Sylph, schr.†	18	20	Leonard	Lake Ontario	1813
C.	Scorpion, do.		2	Champlin	Lake Erie	
C.	Somers, do.		2	Almy	ditto	
	Troup, brig		18		Southern coast	
C.	Trippe, schr.		1	Lieut. Smith	Lake Erie	
C.	Tygress, do.		1	Conklin	ditto	
C.	United States, frigate	44	54	Com. Decatur	New London	1800
C.	Wasp, sloop	20	22	*M. C.* Blakely	Newburyport	1813
				Under direction of		
Building.	Ship of the line		74	Capt. Hull	Portsmouth, *laid down*	1813
do.			74	Capt. Bainbridge	Charlestown (Ms.) *do.*	1813
do.			74		Philadelphia *do.*	1813
do.	Frigate		44		ditto *do.*	1813
do.			44		Baltimore *do.*	1813
do.			44		Washington city *do.*	1813
do.			44		Norfolk *do.*	1813
do.	Sloop of war		20	*M. C.* Spence	Baltimore *do.*	1812
do.			20		ditto *do.*	1813
do.			20		Washington city *do.*	1813
do.			20		Charleston, S. C. *do.*	1813
do.			20		ditto *do.*	1813

Besides those there are many gun-boats, several cutters, and three or four bomb-vessels.

† The Sylph had only 10 guns mounted.

The foregoing list is not *official*, but we have laboured to make it tolerably correct, and believe it is so.

OFFICERS IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

POST-CAPTAINS.			MASTERS COMMANDERS.		
Names according to rank.	*Com*	*STATIONS, &c.*	*Names according to rank.*	*Com*	*STATIONS, &c.*
Alexander Murray		Navy-yard, Philadelphia	James T. Leonard	1812	Sylph, 18, lake Ontario
John Rodgers		President, 44, Rhode Island	Joseph Bainbridge	1813	Frolic, 20, Boston
William Bainbridge		74, *b.* at Charlestown, (Ms.)	Wm. M. Crane	1813	Madison, 24, lake Ontario
Hugh G. Campbell		Southern station	James Biddle	1813	Hornet, 18, New London
Stephen Decatur		U. States, 44, N. London	Lewis Warrington	1813	Peacock, 20, New York
Thomas Tingey		Navy-yard, Washington	Thos. Macdonough	1813	Comdg. on lake Champlain
Charles Stewart		Constitution, 44. Boston	Charles G. Ridgley	1813	Syren, 14, Boston
Isaac Hull		74, *building* at Portsmouth	Samuel Angus	1813	Comdg. flotilla on Delaware
Isaac Chauncey		Comdg. on lake Ontario	Johnston Blakeley	1813	Wasp, 20. Newburyport
John Shaw		Navy-yard, New Orleans	M. T. Woolsey	1813	Oneida, 18, lake Ontario
John Smith		Congress, 36, at sea	Robert T. Spence	1813	Navy-yard, Baltimore
John H. Dent		Navy-yard, Charleston, S.C.	John Orde Creighton	1813	Rattlesnake, 14, at sea
David Porter		Essex, 32, at sea	Edward Trenchard	1813	
John Cassin		Navy-yard, Gosport	John Downes	1813	
Samuel Evans		Navy-yard, New-York	George Parker	1813	
Charles Gordon	1812	Constellation. 36, Norfolk	Daniel I. Patterson	1813	
Jacob Jones	1812	Macedonian, 38, N. London	John D. Henley	1813	
Charles Morris	1813	Adams, 32, Potowmac	Jesse D. Elliott	1813	Niagara, 18, lake Erie
Joseph Tarbell	1813	Com. flotilla in Chesapeake	John J. Yarnall	1813	Lawrence, 18, do.
Arthur Sinclair	1813	Pike, lake Ontario			
Oliver H. Perry	1813	Commanding on lake Erie			

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2003

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